

ARMY

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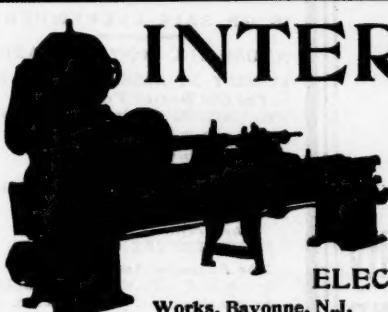
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It is not all "militarism" in the Army. The military establishment is not solely employed in strategic movements, in working out war games or in solving the problems of battle. It does duty in a variety of ways, of which most people know nothing. The great forest fires of this autumn recall the fact that the Army has frequently been called on to put out forest fires. The military body is admirably adapted to such employment on account of the splendid discipline to which the enlisted force lends itself at all times. The use of the Army in connection with fires, which are asserted to have destroyed \$100,000,000 of property, finds an example in the devastation wrought by the flames following the earthquake in San Francisco in April, 1906. The work of the Army was prompt, and without the perfect discipline of the soldiers it would have been impossible in a time of such general panic and terror to accomplish anything. The War Department is careful not to require the use of troops unless they are called for, and one of the great questions which beset the Army people at every turn is to keep clear of any employment of troops which will lead to protest and trouble. President Roosevelt late in 1907 and early in 1908 had a spirited set-to with Governor Sparks, of Nevada, because that official was responsible for retaining in Goldfield, then a new mining camp in the throes of labor unionist troubles, a military force consisting of ten or eleven companies of Infantry from San Francisco. President Roosevelt discovered that an improper use was being made of the soldiers, who were sent back to their garrison in San Francisco. The use of troops to protect property in connection with labor troubles had its original demonstration in the railroad riots in Chicago when President Cleveland, ignoring the protest of Governor Altgeld of Illinois, sent troops to the railroad yards to protect interstate commerce and the facilities for carrying the United States mails.

In addition to the appearance of the Army in time of great fires and in labor disturbances it has in recent years given its services for succor and protection to sections visited by floods and storms. It was the Army which went with alacrity and such good purpose to Charleston, S.C., at the time of the earthquake, when the local means of recuperation were inadequate. Again, the Army appeared on the scene at Galveston, Texas, while the wind and waves were still wrecking homes and sacrificing human life. The examples of individual courage on such occasions, says the New York Tribune, are too numerous for official publication. The Army by virtue of its stored food supplies, fuel, shelter and transportation, is always able to meet the emergency prompter than any mechanism of relief maintained by state and municipal authorities. This was illustrated last year in Tennessee and other Southern points, where great floods and high winds wrought destruction. The Army was on the ground before the winds subsided or the waters retreated. Hospitals were established under canvas, public kitchens were started and those without shelter were furnished with a place of refuge. It is not possible to comply with all the requests for the use of the military, as when it became necessary within the last few weeks to decline to furnish Army marksmen to kill the wild horses of the Southwest, the riddance of which was greatly desired by the residents of that section. The request came from the Forestry Bureau, which wished the public lands to be relieved of these unowned vicious beasts. The War Department took the position that it would be a delicate matter to undertake any such work with the Army, since the killing of horses would unquestionably lead to claims that animals owned and highly prized by ranches had been destroyed. The military authorities also within the last

few months thought it prudent to warn the Army officer in charge of troops at St. Louis not to overstep the bounds prescribed by the Constitution in employing United States troops on police duty at the international balloon contest. In case some soldier had used force in handling a civilian the War Department might have found itself in an embarrassing position.

Great significance is attached by students of South African political conditions to the national convention of British and Dutch delegates that was held in Durban, Natal, on Oct. 12. Sir Matthew Nathan, Governor of Natal, and most of the Boer generals that were conspicuous in the war, were among the delegates. The object of the convention was the drafting of a constitution uniting all the South African colonies in one federation. Some of the strong supporters of the former British government, under which the Boer war was prosecuted to an end, do not look altogether with favor upon the proposed consolidation. They allege that Boer influence would be predominant in three of the four colonies in the South African Commonwealth, and that British control in the affairs of the colonies would disappear. The appearance, then, of a United South Africa, these maintain, would be the glorification of Boer influence, which would become virtually supreme in the administration of the government. Natal is the only British colony in South Africa with a British majority and a strong sense of British nationality. The large immigration from England, which was expected to result from the downfall of the Boers, has not come, and the Dutch elsewhere in South Africa are still politically dominant. One of the causes of the Boer war was the refusal of the Kruger government to give certain electoral rights to the Outlanders, or non-Boer immigrants. If these rights could be obtained, it was held, there would be a large rush of immigrants, but this expectation has not been realized. The Natalians are disturbed at the prospect of being swallowed up in this federation and really becoming an appendage to a Boer republic. The rivalry of railroad interests figures in the situation. The road from Delagoa Bay to the Rand is shorter than that from Durban, has easier grades, and lies almost wholly within Transvaal territory. Natal, therefore, fears that under Boer control the Delagoa Bay route will be preferred, and the importance of Durban will decline.

A remarkable record in mortar firing was made on Oct. 12 at Fort Howard, Md., when the 103d and 21st Companies of the Coast Artillery Corps hit the target eight times out of nine shots, the ninth shot passing 400 yards over the target because of defective material in the projectile. This record, it is claimed, makes the two companies that accomplished it the best mortar companies in the Army. So far, under the new standard of mortar firing, their score has never been equaled. The shots were fired at a theoretical ship in the "middle zone," at range of between 5,000 and 6,000 yards. The target, a pyramidal canvas marker, towed at a speed of five miles an hour by the tug Irene, was the center of a circle of 50 yards radius, and a shot striking the water within this area was counted as a hit. The target was towed in the ship channels leading to Baltimore in just the position a hostile fleet would be forced to take. Ten shots were to have been fired, but because of the coming of darkness before the last was fired and the danger to shipping in firing when the bay could not be seen distinctly from the fort, only nine were fired. The failure to make a perfect score was due to an imperfect projectile, it being supposed that the rotating band on the projectile, which serves to keep it revolving and holding its velocity, had become misplaced. Lieut. Col. W. C. Rafferty, the district commander, acted as fire commander; Capt. Arthur W. Chase was battery commander; Lieuts. James D. Watson and Thomas A. Terry, emplacement officers, and Lieut. Edward N. Woodbury, who was range officer, were the officers who perfected the system of the gun arrangement. The previous record score was one of 60 per cent., made recently at Fort Monroe by the 41st Company, under the command of Capt. Henry J. Hatch.

The restoration of Ryzantium seems in the mind of Prof. W. M. Sloane, of Columbia University, to be the chief idea in the minds of the twelve million Greek-speaking peoples in Southeast Europe. Above the present turmoil there always looms the probability of a federation, say of Bulgaria, Servia and Roumania, that might well be the nucleus of an organization destined eventually to supersede Turkey in Constantinople and revive the splendors of Byzantium. It is a sad commentary on Christian aloofness that "so far the new nations have shut their doors in the face of free commercial intercourse, while Turkey alone keeps the door wide open and her Asiatic territories offer boundless scope for Western enterprise," a statement that will doubtless come as a great shock to those self-satisfied Occidentals who have imagined Turkey to be all that is backward, non-progressive, stagnant and reactionary. The more the present Balkan situation is examined under the cold eye of the scholar, the more it becomes apparent that most of the knowledge which the outside world has of the Ottoman Empire has been colored by religious prejudice encouraged by Gladstone with his talk about "the unspeakable Turk." There is an irrepressible conflict between the Mohammedan religion and Christianity and perhaps history will make it plain that religious zeal has been the cause of tenfold the bloodshed in the Balkan states that can be traced to the military systems existing there. It is a question, too, whether national aspirations, or politi-

cal ideals weigh as much in the scale as a desire to replace one religion with another.

The great record of the Army sanitarians on the Isthmus of Panama continues to excite the admiration of the medical profession. In the month of August out of 8,175 white Americans in the service of the commission, of whom 2,869 were women and children, there were only two deaths, both the results of accidents. Comparing Augusts two years apart, Col. William C. Gorgas, Med. Corps, U.S.A., says in his report: "The deaths from malaria in a force of 29,000 men in August, 1906, were more than three times as numerous as in a force of 44,000 men in August, 1908." In the total number of persons employed there has been a decrease in the death rate from 35.93 in August, 1905, to 11.39 in August, 1908. We notice in the New York Times of Oct. 20 the statement from the Board of Health that New York city "is the best health resort in the country." The board gave the death rate as 14.39 for the week ended Oct. 17, compared with 16.43 for the same week of 1907. It will be seen that even in the healthful autumn month the rate is several points higher than the figure which Colonel Gorgas and his corps of assistants have been able to establish in the tropics in a locality once dreaded by medical science as presenting unconquerable conditions of disease. Even among the negroes, usually thought to be not as capable of responding to scientific sanitation as whites, Colonel Gorgas has reduced the death rate from 71.60 per thousand in 1905 to 12.14.

In bestowing praise for the hard work necessary to maintain the telegraph lines in Alaska, the daily papers of Alaska and elsewhere have given the entire credit to the men of the Signal Corps. The praise of the Signal Corps is well deserved, but it is not to be forgotten that an Infantry soldier is stationed at every lonely telegraph station in the territory, along with the Signal Corps man. The Signal Corps man is the operator, and as a rule remains in his cabin through all the blizzards of winter and the mosquito season of summer. He sends and receives all the telegrams. But in order to enable him to do this it is the Infantryman who goes out and faces the arctic blasts of winter or who turns up a million mosquitoes from every post hole in summer. The Infantryman makes all the repairs of damages to the line. "The Signal Corps has done and is still doing excellent work—and without them Alaska would not have the excellent telegraph system that it has," writes an Infantry officer. "I do not want to detract from the credit that is due them. But I do balk when I see such unstinted and such just praise as was given in a Fairbanks paper, from which you quote, bestowed upon the Signal Corps alone and the Infantryman not even mentioned. The cause of this mistake is probably due to the fact that the average civilian thinks that a soldier is a soldier and doesn't know an Infantryman from a Signal Corps man or any other kind of a soldier."

The increased pay offered for high qualification at target practice has been held up in some cases by the delay in issuing the orders announcing the qualifications, which has proved a hardship to many men with excellent records. "I hope," writes the Captain of an Infantry company now stationed in Alaska, that you will call attention to this matter, which, I think, needs correcting, but which has not yet reached a stage requiring official steps. My company held its annual target practice in the Department of California in April and May, 1908. At this date (Sept. 17) the orders announcing the qualifications made by the men of the company, which are necessary before they can draw the pay to which they are thereby entitled, have not yet been issued. The increased pay offered for high qualification was a great incentive to the men and brought forth a maximum amount of endeavor on their part with excellent results. This pay appears as a reward for their work and success. They fulfill their part of the contract promptly. But the Government delays its part for many months. This has a very bad effect and causes disappointment and dissatisfaction, especially among the recruits. Some of the men entitled to the pay have been discharged without a cent of it."

Battery E, 5th Field Art., U.S.A., under command of Capt. A. B. Warfield, made a practice march of 528 miles in twenty-two days, and the last 142 miles, between Forts Riley and Leavenworth, Kas., in seventy-two hours, including rests and camps. This latter march breaks all records between Riley and Leavenworth. The battery was not due to arrive at Fort Leavenworth until Sunday, Oct. 18, as the usual time taken for the march by mounted troops is about seven or eight days. In the fall of 1906 the 29th Battery, under command of Capt. H. C. Schumm, covered the same route in eighty-four hours, which was considered remarkable time and thought by many officers and men at the post at that time to be a record which could not be broken, but Captain Warfield, who has recently assumed command of Battery E, has lowered the time by twelve hours. The men and horses were in good condition.

In a letter renewing his subscription an officer of the National Guard of North Carolina says: "THE JOURNAL is of much pleasure and vast benefit to me, as it keeps me abreast of the times in matters military, beside keeping me posted about many friends scattered in the different branches of both Services. I really enjoy reading it from cover to cover."

Troop L, 12th U.S. Cavalry, under command of Capt. Joseph E. Cusack, and Company L, 17th U.S. Infantry, under command of Capt. C. L. McKain, participated in the exercises incident to the centennial of the battle of Guilford Court House, at Greensboro, N.C., from Oct. 11 to 17, 1908, and delighted the thousands of persons present by their splendid exhibitions. The two organizations which made their headquarters at Camp Greene during the exercises were under command of Capt. Robert E. L. Michie, 12th Cav. The popularity of the Regular troops can be judged by the following comment made by the Greensboro Daily News: "If Uncle Sam has other soldiers who can do better work on drill and in exhibition exercise than those who displayed their training on Oct. 15 at the Auditorium, Greensboro and her guests would like very much to see them. At the same time, a strong doubt is expressed on the ability of our avuncular relative in this respect. Whether in line of march, in execution of prescribed maneuvers or the manual of arms, the men of Company L, 17th U.S. Infantry, and of Troop L, 12th U.S. Cavalry, paid a willing tribute to their skill in obedience to commands and without them. In 'monkey drill' and in 'circus performance' they did equally well, if not better, from the viewpoint of the spectators, many thousands of them, who cheered to the echo when some feat of united horsemanship had been performed or the soldiery on foot had gone through an exercise that caught the approbation of the crowd. Every point in evolution, tactics and manual, including calisthenics and general exercises prescribed by the code, was brought out in proof of what the school of the soldier consists. Besides, there were many individual 'stunts,' as when one cavalryman rode two horses abreast, standing upright with one foot on each of his mounts and taking a hurdle with the grace and skill of a cross-country rider in the saddle. Many of the evolutions were executed without word of command, the men going through them by signal from the markers or following the motions of the officer. The mounts entered into the exercises, seemingly, as if they knew all about them, as if they, too, had learned the lessons taught in the school of the soldier. The Auditorium was packed and it became necessary, shortly after the exercises began, to close the doors." At a meeting of the Centennial board of managers a set of resolutions was passed acknowledging the obligations of the board and citizens to the soldiers for their generous efforts, and declaring that "the officers and those under their command, by their gentlemanly deportment and soldierly bearing, have endeared themselves to our people and shown themselves worthy of the best conditions of the Army."

Brig. Gen. James Allen, U.S.A., Chief Signal Officer, witnessed the balloon ascensions in the international cup contest at Berlin on Oct. 11. He left on Oct. 12 for Bremen to take a steamer for New York. One of the American entries, the huge Conqueror, burst at an altitude of 4,000 feet. The throngs below watching the ascent expected to see the two aeronauts dashed to death, as the bag began to descend with great velocity. Luckily as it neared the earth, the torn silk spread out till it formed a parachute, landing safely its two occupants, A. Holland Forbes and Augustus C. Post, though they were somewhat bruised. The Spanish balloon Mautana ripped at 6,000 feet, but descended slowly while passing over Saxony. Another American entry, the St. Louis, landed in the North Sea in the night, and its two passengers were saved by a life boat after being nearly drowned. They were N. H. Arnold and Harry J. Hewitt. The boat could not reach them as the basket was being dragged by the balloon through the waves at the rate of twenty miles an hour. Finally they jumped overboard and were picked up. Arnold was the alternate of Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, Signal Corps, U.S.A., who was detailed in America. J. C. McCoy, of the American balloon America, was compelled to descend as he found himself near the Baltic Sea. It is unfortunate that such costly contests are held in a locality where the proximity of the sea is liable to interfere with the flights. What could be done in the way of long distances was shown when St. Louis, Mo., was chosen several years ago as the starting point. So important now has become air sailing that balloon pilots are dubbed captains with that generosity in titles so characteristic of the daily press. Perhaps we shall soon hear of balloon commodores and admirals. Wilbur Wright is quoted in Paris despatches of Oct. 13 as being desirous to try higher flights with his aeroplane, in the belief he can fly at an altitude of 3,000 feet despite the rarity of the air. The Crown Prince of Germany has sent a despatch to Wright congratulating him on his success. In reply Wright invited the Prince to be the first German to fly in his machine. Orville Wright's broken leg is steadily mending at the Fort Myer hospital.

In an editorial under the head of "Regulations and Duty," in which the virtues of the Army physical test are discussed, the Dayton (O.) Journal of Oct. 12 thus refers to Col. Hugh L. Scott, Superintendent of the Military Academy: "As an example of the best moral and physical influence or inspiration, a distinct type illustrating the proper spirit, a manly embodiment of courteous discipline and readiness to concur with the regulations, as they come to him to be assimilated or applied to others, the West Point commandant, Major Hugh Scott, measures up to a standard which others can do well to imitate. This brave soldier and gentleman, exacting but humane and considerate, critical and insistent, yet conscientious and reasonable, has served at home and abroad, in the easy stations and the hard stations, faced the evils of deadly garrison life and the dangers of Philippine barbarism and treachery; and has come, in the middle of a soldier's life, to meet the peculiar and harassing demands which daily accumulate in the most perfect institution of military training in the world, and there to personally fill the eye of the coming soldier with what a soldier ought to be. He carries his physical wounds as he carries his mental antagonisms. He received his new code only to master it and execute its obligations. A man of over two hundred pounds, he steps his paces with a lively sense of pleasure that he never broke training. It comes as natural as meeting all the other obligations of the soldier's career. Alert, erect, keen, with a clear blue eye that bespeaks his fairness, Major Hugh Scott attests the vindication of prompt adjustment to discipline, and his power for good over the great school he commands cannot be doubted. This is the man who has charge of West Point, and holds the admiration of all under his charge and the utmost confidence of his superiors."

He met all the new regulations, took the ninety-mile test, and enjoyed it all like a healthy boy on a frolic. Why should not the Army have a physical standard for all to come up to it?"

The Electro-Tint Engraving Company of New York and Philadelphia has in course of preparation, to be issued within a few months, a series of photos from water colors of West Point subjects executed by Brig. Gen. J. P. Farley, U.S.A., retired. The originals will be on exhibition at the Military Academy and when reproduced will be six by eight inches in point of size and will be mounted for framing or folio purposes. The cadet president of the Dialectic Society has said, in reflecting the sentiment of the corps: "Time can but render them (the sketches) more and more valuable as intimate types of scenes and figures which may change and soon vanish under the march of modern progress." The subjects treated are: 1. The Gate of the Highlands (North); 2. The Midway, Highland Falls; 4. The Danger Point—Chain Walk; 5. Diana of the Crossways, Cavalry Approaching; 6. Diana of the Crossways—Cavalry Charging; 7. "Now I Know Why I Am Here," Adjutant and Dade's Monument; 8. Benny Havens' Nest; 9. Benny Havens' House; 10. The Bum Boatman and Cadets; 11. The Sentinel and Sergeant of the Guard (after Larned's etching); 12. The Adjutant and Color Sergeants; 13. The Cavalry Guidon; 14. The Pursuit; 15. Fame; 16. The Arch of Fame and Light Battery; 17. The Arch of Fame and Old Fort Put; 18. The Cadet Trooper; 19. A Furlough Sketch of Home; 20. A Cadet Portrait, by Himself; 21. The Evening Gun; 22. The Battle Monument (a photograph), and Gordon Poem. It is obvious that this series will be most interesting and valuable, as we can testify from an inspection of the General's hand book. General Farley's skill as an artist is so well known that it is not necessary to give any assurance as to the high artistic character of the work.

An improved method of signaling is described in the September Royal Engineers' Journal of London by Major A. H. D. Riach. The apparatus consists of a "prism," which can be described as three contiguous sides of a cube, silvered on their inner faces. Such a prism has the property of reflecting any ray of light, falling on any one of the faces, back along its original path, with a cone of dispersion so small, that the eye has to be placed close up to the source of the ray to enable it to see the reflection. The writer had the opportunity of testing this. By holding an electric torch close to his eye he could watch its reflection in the prism, which was being violently swung about at the end of a long passage. A spectator looking over his shoulder with his head within eighteen inches of the torch could see no reflection whatever. The size of the prism needed for use up to some miles is under a cubic foot, and no special means of mounting and direction are required, so that the question of portability does not come in. To use this for signaling, the prism is provided with a shutter similar to, but larger than, a lamp shutter. With this prism an outpost could signal back information which would reach the principal signaling station only. The only precautions needed are to see that no lights—other than one steady light at the principal station—are shining into the prism; that this one light is powerful enough to shine brightly for more than double the distance from it to the prism; and that no unauthorized persons are allowed near the light. For signaling in both directions, the outlying station must have a lamp also, and the principal station a prism. This system is said to be a marked improvement over the present methods, which have a wide cone of dispersion of lamps, while even the helio flash can be read within the limits of the acute angle it covers.

Col. W. H. C. Bowen, 12th Inf., issued the following bulletin at Fort Jay, N.Y., Oct. 19: "The article in the October, 1908, number of the Journal of the United States Cavalry Association, by Capt. M. E. Hanna, 3d U.S. Cav., 'How May Public Respect for the Uniform be Increased,' deserves careful perusal, thought and attention, especially by officers stationed in or near large centers of population. The last paragraph of the article deserves more than passing notice and I quote it, trusting that the seed here sown may bring forth fruit a thousand fold: 'In all this, there should ever be kept fresh in the mind of the soldier the single idea of respect by him for his uniform. Punish him, not for drunkenness, not for disorderly conduct, but for disgracing the uniform by being drunk and disorderly when dressed in that uniform. If we cling tenaciously to this great work of reform in our Service and mass our united energies in one vast effort to effect it, neglecting no trifles as unimportant, but gathering about this central idea every minor reform that may contribute to the accomplishment of one object, we lay the axe on the very root of the evil, lack of respect by our soldiers and sailors of the uniform they wear.'"

This account of a recent instance of German officialism should lessen the fretting of those Americans who are annoyed at military methods: An ensign named Flugge claimed compensation for damage to kit caused by a mouse having gnawed a hole in his best tunie. His superior officer dismissed the claim, and ordered the ensign to be severely punished, on the ground that, contrary to orders, he had hung his best tunie on a nail, when going on guard at night in an inferior garment, instead of packing it in his knapsack. Flugge appealed, and it transpired that the officer who first dealt with the case was mistaken in the facts, the tunie having been stowed in a knapsack at the time when the mouse defaced it, and not hung upon a nail. The first decision was therefore set aside by higher authority, and the ruling now was that Ensign Flugge was to be severely punished for having stowed his tunie in his knapsack, instead of hanging it on a nail whereby he had given opportunity to the mouse to gnaw a hole in it "under cover of the darkness."

The Japanese have a game which is of the nature of chess, but which differs from that and other Occidental games in that the captured pieces are not taken out of the game but are impressed into the service of the captor, as, if in chess when A takes a knight from B, the knight would become an active piece on A's side. The game is played on a board and has some resemblance to chess. Each player has twenty pieces. The direction

in which the pieces move is indicated by arrows on the top or smaller end of the pieces. When a piece succeeds in crossing into the enemy's territory its value increases and this superiority is shown by turning it on its head, as in checkers when a crown is put upon a king. The utilizing of captured pieces is said to give the game a certain element of military strategy not possessed by other games in which seized pieces are immediately classed among the "killed." Notwithstanding the many complicated situations the game is easily learned. The use of captured pieces appeals strongly to the Japanese, who are so quick in real life to utilize the works and ideas of others, and the game enjoys a wide popularity.

In the Great White Way of New York city, the theater-fringed section, distinction often counts for less than the evanescent glory acquired from a busy press agent. The New York Tribune tells of a New Yorker who was entertaining some first-time-in-the-metropolis friends at a hotel in the most brilliantly lighted section. The place was crowded and diners at the next table heard: "Yes, this is the place, to see celebrated people at any time. There, at your left, second table from the door, is Miss Blank, who is now playing at the Dash Theater, and over there by the window is Mr. Stox, the great financier." "How lovely—tell us some more!" said Miss Out-of-Town. The host did tell some more and made his remarks additionally interesting by drawing liberally on his imagination. A major general of the United States Army stood not ten feet away, greeting a retired officer of the same rank and his wife, but they were evidently unknown to the man who was pointing out "celebrated people."

In an article entitled "Uses and Benefits of Denatured Alcohol," by James P. McGovern, in a recent issue of Harper's Weekly, the economy of this fluid for heat, light, and power is set forth at interesting length. Mr. McGovern shows, for instance, that to operate a denatured alcohol lamp for illuminating purposes costs less than one cent an hour with alcohol at 35 cents a gallon. One gallon of denatured alcohol burns for thirty-eight hours thirty minutes, whereas one gallon of kerosene, under similar conditions, burns thirty-two hours and forty-two minutes. For cooking, denatured alcohol is safe, clean, and odorless, leaving no smoke, ashes nor dust. It is cheaper than coal at \$6 per ton. Denatured alcohol is simply the ordinary alcohol of commerce freed from the Internal Revenue Tax when made unfit for use as a beverage. It may be distilled from potatoes, corn, beets, and other starch and sugar-bearing vegetables and grain. It would be well for Harper's to add some information as to how the explosion of alcohol lamps reported can be prevented.

The United Service Gazette is alarmed for the future of the British navy because it discovers that the seaman has always been accustomed to fend for himself and thus add to his versatility, a decided tendency to coddle creeping on. The sailor of the future will, it fears, be reduced to the level of the soldier; provision being made to have almost everything done for him, he will gradually lose much of his present powers of initiative and resourcefulness, and learn to rely absolutely on the cook's galley to do all that is needful for him in the matter of feeding himself. It will be a thousand pities, says the Gazette, if such a condition of things is brought about in the navy through victimizing reforms, and the Admiralty will be ill-advised if they permit the men of the navy to get into the same rut as the soldiers.

The breaking of a bottle over the bow of a vessel at launching seems to be taken by many people as having a convivial, a sort of here's-looking-at-you significance, but nothing of the kind is meant, neither has it any association with Christian baptism, says the United Service Gazette, for the name of a man-of-war is given months before the launching. The real thing typified is sacrifice. Building a town or setting a ship afloat was a solemn matter away back in the dim past and such an act was not to be undertaken without devoting a life to propitiate the gods. Our refined and humane civilization no longer dares to offer up a prisoner or a slave on such occasions and therefore a bottle is broken to symbolize the taking of a man's life.

The annual report of the Gettysburg National Park Commission emphasizes the intention of carrying forward the improvements in the park without changing the natural features of the battlefield, and although much road work has been done in the year no cuts or high embankments have been permitted. A recount of all the guns mounted on the battlefield, including the Cavalry fields, places the total number at 357. Markers and tablets put up during the year are described. The large U.S. Regulars monument has been completed, with the exception of four bronze tablets.

The name of Arthur Sherburne Hardy, U.S.M.A., '89, who resigned from the Army in 1870, has appeared but rarely of late among current contributors of fiction. Mr. Hardy has a story, "The Defense of Diane," in the November Harper's Magazine, which many who recall the old "Passe-Rose" will rejoice to read. Diane is a young French woman, who, in the absence of an adored husband, demands satisfaction for the remark of a satiric gentleman, a sceptic of women, and in the doing uses a sword strictly according to the code. The gentleman apologizes.

The U.S. Civil Service Commission announces an examination, Nov. 17, to fill a vacancy in the position of inspector of regular supplies, Quartermaster's Department at Large, San Francisco, Cal., at \$1,500 per annum, and vacancies requiring similar qualifications as they may occur. Applicants must indicate in their applications that they are qualified to inspect properly the following articles: Hardware, paints, tinware, leather, horse medicines, lumber, cement, lime, brick, etc.

The New York Maritime Exchange has decided to bear the expense and present to the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission a replica of the Clermont, the first successful steamboat to navigate the Hudson River. W. H. Norman, the president, was authorized to appoint a committee to arrange for the construction of the Fulton steamboat. The government of Holland has agreed to present to the commission a fac-simile of the Half Moon, the vessel in which Hendrick Hudson sailed up the river.

DID WRONG SIGNALS LOSE THE COLONIES?

American independence would not have been won if the flagship London of the Royal navy had not given the wrong signals off Chesapeake Bay, when the British were trying to prevent the investment of Yorktown by General Washington in 1781. This is the claim put forth by Edward Fraser in his latest book on the celebrated units of the British navy, "The Londons of the British Fleet." The London was the flagship of Admiral Graves, when he engaged the French fleet, under De Grasse. Fearful of disregarding the regulations of the Admiralty as to fighting, Graves ordered all the fleet to preserve line of battle, each ship to keep exactly in line, end on with the ship ahead. This the author calls "a paralyzing error of judgment," which threw the battle away. Instead, he says, that was the time for the whole fleet to swing their heads round to starboard, ship by ship, and stand directly for the enemy in a compact body, each ship supporting the next, all moving forward abreast, en échelon, pushing in together for the enemy's van and center." The result of the battle was that the British drew off, with a loss of ninety killed and 246 wounded, while the French loss was not more than 200 in all. Graves counted on resuming the fight the next day, but his ships were too badly damaged, and while he was waiting to get them into condition De Grasse stood out to sea, took the weather gage, and covered the arrival of the eight men-of-war from Newport, convoying the siege train. On Sept. 10, 1781, De Barras and the Rhode Island squadron, with all their transports, slipped past the British fleet and entered the Chesapeake without firing a shot. It was all over now with Graves. De Grasse had thirty-five sail of the line to Graves's eighteen. The British admiral hastened back to New York to refit and await reinforcements before making another attempt to relieve Cornwallis, but the dockyard at New York, thanks to the penurious policy of the Admiralty, had been starved into a condition where refitting became a tedious and losing task. So much time was lost that the very moment Graves was sailing from New York to aid him Lord Cornwallis was signing the terms of surrender. To Oliver Cromwell the author gives the credit of introducing the name of the great city of London into the Royal navy. He says: "We owe the appearance of the name London on the roll of the British Fleet to no less a personage than Cromwell. The appointment of this particular name to a man-of-war was Cromwell's own idea." It was in July, 1656, that Cromwell gave to a sixty-gun ship the name London. The naming of warships was a privilege of royalty taken over by the Lord Protector, who seemed to take much interest in exercising it. The names given to ships put afloat by the Puritans had commemorated their triumphs over the Royalists and had a vindictive purpose behind them. However, London's vote might be necessary in the new Parliament, and to a desire to please the city is ascribed Cromwell's introduction of the name into the navy. Although popularly Cromwell is most intimately associated with the land forces of England, it is interesting to note that in the year the London came into being he was spending on the navy \$99,000 pounds sterling out of a total national revenue of 1,050,000 pounds, equivalent nowadays to a proportionate expenditure of between \$80,000,000 and 90,000,000 pounds sterling, or between \$400,000,000 and \$450,000,000. This first London had a length from end to end of her gundeck of over 150 feet and a tonnage of 1,050, with an extreme breadth amidships of forty-one feet. The present battleship London, built in the naval program of 1898, cost 1,031,355 pounds, or within a few thousand pounds of the entire national revenue in the days of Cromwell.

The name London belongs to a set of territorial names, which have a real and practical value in stimulating general interest in the Royal navy, an idea carried out in the naming of the ships of the American Navy after states and cities. Going back to the dim past, Mr. Fraser remarks that before there was any royal or national navy at all London was the headquarters station of the Roman coast defense fleet of war galleys, maintained in connection with the chain of stations under the charge of the Count of the Saxon Shore. The victorious fleets of Alfred the Great regularly used London as their main fitting-out and manning base and center. Once a Mayor of London led an English fleet to battle. In the reign of Richard the Second, when England's naval power was at its lowest, Sir John Philpot, Lord Mayor of London, after appealing in vain to the Crown to protect commerce in the North Sea, raised a force of a thousand Thames watermen, equipped at his own expense a squadron of ships, and defeated and captured a pirate squadron of Scottish and Spanish vessels whose depredations had paralyzed the oversea trade of the kingdom. The book is published by the John Lane Company, New York.

CANTEEN FROM MEDICAL VIEWPOINT.

A large part of the October Military Surgeon is taken up with a paper by Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, formerly an acting assistant surgeon in the Army, which was read before the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. This paper provoked a lively discussion. Because of the strong technical color of the paper we prefer to quote the opinion of the New York Medical Journal, which appears as follows in its issue of Oct. 10:

"Dr. McGee tells us at the outset of her paper that her object in gathering the data which form the basis of her paper was to justify her in taking an active interest in the restoration of the canteen, but she has found that she is not warranted in taking such an interest. The chief feature of her conclusions, as it seems to us, is the inference that there has been such a slight difference between the amount of alcoholism reported during the canteen years (1889 to 1898) and that reported since the abolition of the canteen as to show, in conjunction with other facts, that 'the presence or absence of the canteen has a decidedly minor effect on drunkenness in comparison with other influences.' Again, in closing the discussion, she declared that the official facts published by the War Department showed that the canteen was of insignificant importance in comparison with other causes affecting drunkenness and disease in the Army. She is quite sure that, on the whole, the abolition of the canteen has not resulted in increasing the number of saloons in the vicinity of military posts.

"The published discussion of the subject of Dr. McGee's paper shows a decided diversity of opinion among those who took part in it. Col. Valery Havard expressed a sentiment which seems to us of far greater importance than the question of whether or not the abolition of the canteen has resulted in an increase of drunkenness among our soldiers. 'My objection,' he said,

'to the present policy of excluding wine and beer from the canteen is that it renders the life of the soldier less pleasant, more irksome; it violates his personal liberty, that is, those rights to which all men are reasonably entitled. In regard to his eating and drinking, he ought to enjoy the usual privileges of any citizen, so long as he is not guilty of any excess which, in the opinion of his superiors, might be detrimental to his health or morals.' Col. Joseph K. Weaver, of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, presented data tending to show that beer drinking regiments were not so efficient as those that eschewed beer. Major Charles E. Woodruff pointed out that the sick reports did not show the amount of drunkenness. 'We get very few cases in the hospitals,' he said, 'though since the abolition of the canteen they are more numerous and more violent.' He added that the saloons around the post, which had not flourished during the days of the canteen, were 'rich now if not more numerous.' Major Woodruff thinks that the men enlisted during the last few years are of a class superior to those of twenty years ago, when, according to his observation, many old soldiers 'got drunk as regularly as pay day came, and stayed drunk until their money was gone.' He closed with this positive statement: 'I know that the abolition of the canteen has increased drunkenness, and the drinking is done outside.' Med. Dir. John C. Wise, of the Navy, thought that the facts collected by Dr. McGee were convincing, and that the influence of the canteen in the Pennsylvania National Guard was not conducive to discipline or efficiency, also that the drinkers of wine and beer were 'more susceptible to the sun's rays and to digestive disturbances.'

A NATIONAL MEDICAL SERVICE SUGGESTED.

The October Military Surgeon contains a plea by Surg. Sheldon G. Evans, U.S.N., for a national medical service or department of public health. He contends that all quarantine matters should be under federal control and in a nutshell his idea looks to the consolidation of the Medical Department of the Army, Navy and Public Health and Marine Hospital Service and all strictly medical positions coming under Federal control into one body, to be controlled by a Secretary of Health, a member of the President's Cabinet.

The duties of the medical officers in the three services are not too diversified and do not differ in too many essential features to be united, is his view. While on the surface their duties appear to differ widely, they are really much the same. "We hear too much nowadays of the medical officer and too little of the physician or surgeon. We are all too prone to forget that we are disciples of Aesculapius and to lay too much stress upon the fact that we are officers in a military service."

With a large medical school under the national government and supported as those at West Point and Annapolis there could yearly be turned out a class of medical men fully capable of performing all the duties of medical officer in either the Army, Navy or Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. By a government school is not meant a post-graduate school as in the Army and Navy, but one to take young men and teach them medicine and surgery and hygiene as now taught and all that pertains to the practice of medicine, granting them the degree of Doctor of Medicine. It is often said that an institution of this character would meet with strenuous opposition from outside medical schools as tending to compete with them. There is no more room for such objection than there is to West Point or Annapolis on the part of other colleges. The necessary instruction in purely naval and military subjects could be given at the National Medical School. Surgeon Sheldon thinks the variety in work, such as duty with troops, on board ships, at quarantine, etc., would be grateful to the service medical officer.

He believes that the consolidation could be easily effected of the various corps as they now stand having in the new department the grades of surgeon general, assistant surgeons general, deputy surgeons general, surgeons captain or colonel, surgeons commander or lieutenant colonel, surgeons lieutenant commander or major, surgeons lieutenant or captain and surgeons lieutenant (J.G.) or lieutenant, all to have positive rank assimilated with that of the line of the Army and Navy, the same being true of pay and allowances.

BULGAR, SERB AND TURK.

With a total population of a little over four millions, Bulgaria possesses a remarkably large and efficient army. Although statistics differ on the point, says the United Service Gazette, it is safe to estimate the army at over 350,000 on a war footing. From 1389, when the Turks defeated the Slav Allies, till 1878, the Bulgarians, as Christian subjects of Turkey, have been exempt from military service. The Bulgarian army of to-day actually dates from January, 1878. Only once since its inception has this force been tested in war—in the short campaign against Servia in 1885—when it acquitted itself with credit and success. Every Bulgarian subject capable of bearing arms is liable to twenty-five years' service, and the army is consequently composed of many different races. Beside the pure-bred Bulgars, there are Turks, Pomakas (settlers and nomads), Jews ("Spaniolas" and Poles), Servians, Greeks, Roumanians, Armenians, Gipsies, Circassians, and naturalized Russians, Germans and Levantines. The soldiers are well treated, though hard-worked, and very particular attention is paid to their spiritual welfare. Should a regiment of recruits contain only one Jew and one Mahometan a rabbi and a Mahometan priest are procured. The barracks are most comfortably built and equipped with appliances calculated to promote the health of the troops. Large mirrors and neatly framed pictures adorn the walls; drunkenness is practically unknown, and very little smoking is indulged in. Though profoundly ignorant when first taken in hand by the military authorities, the recruits are speedily polished by the stern routine of drill and education. The Bulgarian officer takes his profession very seriously; he works and studies hard, sticks to his duties with dogged pertinacity, and, still more remarkable, lives comfortably within his income. The basis of all their theoretical teaching and science is German; drill, ranks, and names are Russian. The corps of reserve officers—about 2,000—is composed of merchants, lawyers, teachers, shopkeepers, etc. Above all things, the Bulgarian is intensely patriotic.

No one doubts the fighting power of the Turk or the skill and training of many Ottoman officers, says the Army and Navy Gazette of London, but the necessities of mobilization have been neglected, the organization must be slow, and there is reason to believe that storehouses are depleted, and that ammunition has neither

been issued for practice nor is available in sufficient quantities for the purposes of war. The Nizam troops probably number 260,000, with 120,000 as a reserve, and the Redif, in two classes, with the Mustafiz, probably bringing up the total to well over 1,000,000, but of these somewhere between one-quarter and a half may be eliminated as of little fighting value, except in a long campaign. The troops, though massed to the number of about 42,000 at Mustafa Pasha, Adrianople, and Kirk-Kilise, are widely distributed throughout the Empire, and very largely in Asia Minor. Much of the best of the army, however, is in European Turkey, and in the defensive line indicated and in the works of the Chatalja Lines, there is a sufficiency of force and material means for a strong defense, while it should be possible to disembark troops on the Black Sea coast from Asia Minor to operate on the flank of an advancing army. The officers' school at Pancaldi and the educational establishment at Adrianople are well organized, and the young officers promise to be professionally superior to their seniors. Of good quality there is no lack, but preparation is wanting.

The Kurdish militia cavalry, raised in 1892 by decree of the present Sultan, consists of sixty-five regiments in seven brigades, each regiment consisting of five squadrons of a hundred men. The hereditary tribal chiefs, who like the old feudal barons are all-powerful and implicitly obeyed, are usually nominated as colonels, and the minor leaders are made majors, captains and so on. The chiefs are so powerful that practically they have their own methods of filling their ranks, ignoring long regulations; and they retain the services of their men as long as they like. The brigadiers and staff are all regulars, drawn from the Turkish cavalry, and a few regular officers are also appointed as squadron officers, while a squadron of regular cavalry is attached for training purposes to the headquarters of each brigade. The rifles are .45 Martini-Peabody weapons, with which the Turkish infantry was formerly armed, and the Berdan, a discarded rifle from Russia, while some of the Russian magazine rifles are to be found. The rifle is carried slung across the center of the back or else balanced in front on the pommel. A short Kurdish dagger is in the belt, and many rows of cartridges are carried in waist bandoliers; in addition to these another bandolier is often worn over the shoulder. Their mounts are of the cob type, with enormous endurance.

In Servia compulsory service is general, youths of seventeen being incorporated in the Landsturm, and after their service with the active army recurring to it. Service begins at twenty-one, and lasts ten years, after which the man passes to the second and third lines of the national army. But in practice the system is largely one of cadres, and the service with the colors is of limited duration—two years in the cavalry and artillery, and eighteen months in other branches. Great numbers, however, pass only six months with the colors. The average strength is 24,000 officers and men, but in the summer there is an influx of some 10,000. On a war footing the five divisions of the first line may give a total of 125,000, and ultimately nearly 200,000 officers and men might be able to take the field, but many officers have had little training, and large numbers of the men are raw and inexperienced. The first-line troops are armed with a Mauser, but the others have the Berdan and a modified Mauser, while the field gun is a Schneider.

COMMENT ON THE NATIONAL MATCH.

Col. Frank K. Patterson, General Inspector of Rifle Practice of Pennsylvania, in an interesting official report on the rifle practice of the troops of the state, makes some criticism relative to the participation of teams from the Regular Services in the National Matches which will be found of interest. He says: "Of the seven teams which made higher scores than Pennsylvania, five were from the Regular military and naval establishment of the country, so that but two states, Wisconsin and Massachusetts, stood higher than Pennsylvania's team. The teams from the Regular establishment are professional soldiers, sailors or marines, and having no other business to require their attention, give unlimited time to practice, which the National Guardsmen cannot give. The Service teams spent the entire summer on the range working as teams, and gathering data from which to 'dope' out skirmish conditions. This gives them a great advantage over the state teams in those stages of the match which are a lottery and cannot be classed with the scientific shooting on the slow fire, known distance stages. The professional soldier and the professional shooter, i.e., those men employed by powder, ammunition or gun firms, should be in a class by themselves and the national match will never settle down to a competition where all stand upon an equality until some method is found to bring about this result. Just why the Army should be permitted to have two teams in this competition has always been a puzzle, and it is all the more puzzling now that all arms of the Service use the same rifle and the same ammunition. The best interests of rifle practice at large would seem to indicate that one Service team from the Army, if the professional soldier must compete with the amateur, should be sufficient, and that the Regular establishment should not desire to carry off everything in sight. The difference between the Cavalry and the Infantry in the Regular establishment is not such as should entitle each to a team, else why not permit a team from the Artillery, the Ordnance Department, the Engineers, the Medical Department and so ad infinitum? The competitors were admirably handled, but one serious criticism being noted. The procedure in the skirmish stage of the match was minutely described in General Orders, No. 26, W.D., Feb. 29, 1908, and the state teams practiced it as so laid down, and yet when they arrived at Camp Perry they found the Service teams had been practicing all summer at skirmish, locking and unlocking pieces at certain signals or stages, and also found that this would be required in the match, although no part of General Orders, No. 26. No change in the rules should be permitted after they are promulgated, so that all may know what to expect."

Brig. Gen. Carl A. Wagner, Inspector General and Captain of the rifle team of Michigan which represented that state in the National Matches at Camp Perry, O., last August, in his official report, says in part: "The administration of the National Matches of 1908 by Col. R. K. Evans, U.S.A., Executive Officer, and his staff, particularly the chief range officer, Major Dickman, was well nigh faultless. Their experience in the matches of 1907 contributed very materially to this commendable result. Although there were more teams competing in the match just held than ever before, the events moved off more promptly and with less friction than in any previous match; and so far as I was able to learn, every officer and enlisted man participating in the matches

just held was thoroughly satisfied in every respect with the administration of Colonel Evans and his staff. It is my judgment that the practice of detailing the executive officer and chief range officer of the National Matches from officers who have had experience as range officers or officers of competing teams at prior national matches, should be strictly adhered to. There was some discussion among the officers participating in the national matches of the proposition that the national matches in the future be held in sections, as for instance, that the first fifteen teams in the order of standing at the last national matches should compete for the national trophy, and that the second fifteen teams, or those between fifteen and thirty in the order of standing at the last matches, should compete in another division or class, for a trophy to be provided for that purpose, and that the remaining teams, that is to say, those in the order of standing below thirty, should compete in a third division or class for a trophy provided for that purpose: Provided, that any team in the second and third division or classes making a higher score than in the first division or class, should be entitled to the national trophy, but not to the trophy in its division or class; the second highest team in that division or class to win the trophy offered therein. My judgment is that if those competitions can be held at the same time and place, it will be desirable to make that arrangement; but if these divisions or classes are to meet at different places, or at different times, I would be opposed to the proposition for the reason that one of the chief benefits derived from the national matches is, that officers and enlisted men of the National Guard from all the states and territories of the Union are brought into contact with each other at these meetings and are given an opportunity of studying the character, dispositions and peculiarities of the officers and enlisted men from the different parts of the country. This knowledge thus obtained will be of special value to the military service of the country in the event of actual service in the field in case of war. The personnel of the teams changes very considerably from year to year, and this knowledge and experience that I have referred to is extended to a large number of the officers and enlisted men of the country directly and indirectly. The suggestion has been made that the skirmish target should be changed from the silhouette group to the B target used in slow fire at the mid ranges. While such a change would be conducive to higher skirmish scores, and the skirmisher would receive more exact credit for close shots that are not actual hits, I do not favor the change for the reason that in at least one class of fire only actual hits should count. And I do not believe that all our shooting should be at bull's-eye targets. The eyes of our riflemen should have some practice aiming at targets somewhat of the similitude of the targets that are offered in actual service. I am sorry the change was made in the target for rapid fire for the same reason. There is certainly a broad field for improvement in government ammunition presented to the U.S. Ordnance Department. The make that was issued to the competitors in the national matches this year, and for practice prior thereto, gave a great deal of trouble in the matter of fouling the rifle. It was very noticeable that ammunition made by some of the leading cartridge companies was far superior to it in that respect, and was therefore more uniformly accurate. My experience and observation incline me to favor the 180-grain bullet in preference to the lighter one. So far as I have been able to observe and learn the new rifle of 1903 model is meeting with favor among the officers and men of the National Guard, and with improved ammunition will prove a very effective and serviceable weapon in actual service."

THE KRUPP PATENTS CASE.

On the question of government infringement of patents we quoted in our issue of Oct. 17, page 180, from the decision of Associate Justice Charles H. Robb, of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, in the case of Fried. Krupp Aktiengesellschaft vs. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., in which Justice Robb held that the defendant should be restrained from infringing the patents secured in this country by the Krupp company. We quote further from the decision as follows:

"In Belknap vs. Schild it was sought to restrain the commandant of the United States navy yard at Mare Island, Cal., from using a caisson gate which had been theretofore installed at that place in violation of plaintiff's patent and also to have said gate destroyed or delivered to plaintiff. In denying the relief sought the court said: 'The caisson gate was a part of the drydock in a navy yard of the United States, was constructed and put in place by the United States, and was the property of the United States, and held and used by the United States for the public benefit. If the gate was made in infringement of the plaintiff's patent, that did not prevent the title in the gate from vesting in the United States. The United States, then, had both the title and the possession of the property. The United States could not hold it or use it, except through officers and agents. Although this suit was not brought against the United States by name, but against their officers and agents only, nevertheless, so far as the bill prayed for an injunction, and for the destruction of the gate in question, defendants had no individual interest in the controversy; the entire interest adverse to the plaintiff was the interest of the United States in property of which the United States had both the title and possession, the United States were the real party, against whom alone in fact the relief was asked, and against whom the decree would effectively operate; the plaintiff sought to control the defendants in their official capacity, and in the exercise of their official functions, as representatives and agents of the United States, and thereby to defeat the use of the United States of property owned and used by the United States for the common defense and general welfare; and, therefore, the United States were an indispensable party to enable the court, according to the rules which govern its procedure, to grant the relief sought; and the suit could not be maintained without violating the principles affirmed in the long series of decisions of this court above cited."

"That 'no man is so high that he is above the law' and beyond the coercive process of the courts has long since been definitely determined. Osborn vs. U.S. Bank, 9 Wheat, 738; U.S. vs. Lee, 106 U.S. 196; Pennoyer vs. McConaughay, 140 U.S. 1; Tindal vs. Wesley, 167 U.S. 204; Amer. School of Magnetic Healing vs. McAnnulty, 118 U.S. 94." Citing the case of the International Postal Supply Co. vs. Bruce, in which the same principle was affirmed, the court says:

"We cannot see that this case differs in principle from the case last cited, which was a suit against the United States postmaster in charge of the United States post-office at Nevada, Mo., to restrain him from carrying out the provisions of a so-called 'fraud order' issued by the

Postmaster General. It was held that inasmuch as the Postmaster General in issuing the order exceeded his authority the plaintiff was entitled to relief. The court said: 'The acts of all its (the government's) officers must be justified by some law, and in case an official violates the law to the injury of one individual the courts generally have jurisdiction to grant relief.'

* IF HAMLET WERE A CADET.

To resign, or not to resign,
That is the question:

Whether 'tis better for four years, to endure
The revellies, drills, and classes at the Academy,
Or to resign and get a "cit" appointment
And be commissioned in two months?

—To stay here—to graduate—and then be made additional lieutenant;

Is it worth the four years of carefree youth
That we are giving up? If so, a commission is most dearly bought.

To graduate—to choose the Artillery—and receive—the Doughboys!!

Yet the "cit" appointee almost gets the Engineers;
Because he has a friend who lives in Washington, D.C.
While the West Pointer has to take what's left.

There's the prospect

That makes a cadet's life a "soirée";

For who wants to study abstruse texts and crazy sciences,

(To say nothing of enduring four years' exile)

When by little elementary studying he can pass

A "cit" exam. and thereby get his shoulder straps?

Why should one desire to be a cadet

And be ranked out of his favorite branch of service

By ninety "cits" who cannot tell the difference

Between a siege gun and a mountain howitzer?

Evidently a West Point education

Is not essential to the wearer of the shoulder straps to-day:

Because the papers tell of ninety "cit" appointees!!

Who've ranked the graduate out of his job.

CADET, 1910.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF VETERANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

A bill was introduced at the last session in both Houses of Congress in the interest of twenty-two of the field officers who have the greatest war and peace service. In a report on the bill the House Committee says: "Our sympathies and love for bravery and patriotism go out to the officers who were early broken down by wounds or the hardships of war while they were still in the lower grades, and who have since been in comparative poverty as lieutenants and captains on the retired list." This bill, which provides for all such officers now in the Service, numbering a total of 91, is as follows:

A bill to increase the efficiency of the Army of the United States: Be it enacted, etc. That any officer of the Army who served otherwise than as a cadet, with credit as an officer or an enlisted man in the Regular or Volunteer land forces during the Civil War prior to May 9, 1865, on which date the President by proclamation declared the war at an end, and whose name is borne on the Official Register of the Army as having been retired; (1) on account of the loss of a leg, foot, arm, hand, or other wounds in line of duty (Act of Aug. 3, 1861, Sec. 1251, Revised Statutes); (2) or who previous to retirement served twenty-five or more years, three or more of which were prior to May 9, 1865, and who was retired on account of wounds or other disability incident to service (Act of Aug. 3, 1861, Sec. 1251, Revised Statutes); (3) or who previous to retirement had served twenty-five or more years, three or more of which were prior to May 9, 1865, and who was retired on account of age or after forty years' service (Sec. 1, Act of June 30, 1882), may in the discretion of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be placed or continued on the retired list of the Army with the rank and retired pay of a brigadier general. Provided that this act shall not apply to any officer who has been restored to the Army and placed on the retired list by virtue of the provisions of a special act of Congress.

Sec. 2. That any officer affected by this act shall, in the discretion of the President, be nominated and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be appointed as such officer with advanced grade and commissioned accordingly.

Sec. 3. That all laws and parts of laws conflicting with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

At the close of the Civil War 3,036 officers who had participated in the war held commissions in the Regular Army. Of all these only 91 officers, together with the six younger officers still on the active list, constitute the only living officers of long service remaining in the Army in the lower grades. There are fourteen younger officers yet upon the active list who saw service during the Civil War; eight of these are now general officers and the remaining six will become such on retirement, as provided for in the Act of April 23, 1904, leaving the ninety-one of greater war service without this reward. They all entered the Service under like mental and physical examination. Twenty of these entered the Army before the Civil War, and all the others at the beginning and during 1861, and have served until retired on account of wounds, disability in line of duty, age or after forty years' service.

The causes that have operated to prevent the promotion of these officers to the grade reached by their 116 comrades are found without exception in: 1. Sixty-three of the officers were permanently disabled by wounds or other hardships of war and early broken down and retired as required by law. 2. Of the remaining twenty-eight, the long service officers, the one-time system of regimental promotion that prevailed in the line of the Army, previous to October 1, 1890. 3. The suspension of promotion under the Act of March 3, 1869. 4. In the compulsory retirement of the officers at the age of sixty-four, as required by law, upon the eve of their promotion. The Act of 1869 reduced the Army by reducing the number of regiments, and the regimental system of promotion still prevailing, the officers who were ranked out and retained, were debarred from promotion until again assigned to regiments.

Observe their ages—they are all far advanced in the evening of life; the average age exceeding seventy-two years. Their services in the Army cover periods ranging from 46 to 52 years. They passed from the active to the retired list by operation of law. It is therefore but just and right that their distinguished services on the active list should receive the same recognition as have the services of their comrades. In the natural course of events it cannot be long until the last survivor of the most eventful period in the world's history shall have passed away.

The following officers were retired for age or after forty years' service: Cols. J. H. Gilman, James Jackson, A. H. Bainbridge, George B. Dandy, Wm. D. Wolverton, S. T. Norvell, Henry Wagner, H. R. Brinkerhoff, J. T. Kirkman, C. K. Winne, S. A. Day, A. L. Varney, Lieut. Cols. A. B. Kauffman, W. F. Hess, O. W. Pollock, Ira Quinby, John Murphy, Wm. Gerlach, J. W. Summer-

hayes, W. H. Hamner, Fred Füger, J. C. Scantling, E. A. Edwards, Majors T. F. Quinn, G. L. Luhn, James Ullo, J. F. Munson, Alfred Morton, Mason Carter.

The following officers were retired on account of the loss of leg, arm, hand or foot, or other permanent wounds incident to service of the Civil War: Cols. Thomas Shea, Robert Avery, Lieut. Col. B. P. Runkle, Majors Chas. Holmes, Thomas T. Brand, J. H. Kellogg, Wm. P. Huxford, Theo. A. Dodge, John H. Butler, W. G. Sprague, Wm. R. Smedberg, Albert Barnitz, John M. Hoag, C. T. Greene, F. C. von Schirach, R. W. Tyler, J. W. Keller, Wm. R. Bourne, G. H. McLaughlin, Wm. P. Atwell, E. S. Meyer, B. F. Rittenhouse, P. M. Boehm, William Falck, J. H. Spencer, L. A. Abbott, Mason Jackson, Wm. R. Parnell, Capt. G. Williams, W. F. Halbach, Ranson Kenicott, E. R. Shurly, H. D. Bowker, D. H. Cortelyou, M. J. Hogarty, Frank R. Rice, H. R. Jones, Henry Marquette, John Bannister, 1st Lieuts. James Davidson, Wm. P. Hogarty, Frank Madden, Gus. Maguitzky.

The following officers were retired after twenty-five years' service on account of wounds and disability incident to service of the Civil War: Cols. G. A. Forsyth, B. E. Fryer, S. M. Horton, Lieut. Col. E. G. Fechet, H. G. Cavanaugh, Majors John Hamilton, G. M. Downey, Chas. Wheaton, Michael Leahy, Wm. R. Steinmetz, R. G. Smith, D. F. Callinan, W. W. Daugherty, A. S. M. Morgan, A. H. M. Taylor, Wm. Hoffman, L. F. Burnett, F. A. Boutelle, J. J. O'Brien, Wm. A. Miller.

J. C. S.

BREATHING OUT THREATENINGS AND SLAUGHTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have noticed in your paper considerable inquiries from men who are entitled to medals for service in the Navy, but who won't get them because they are out of the Service. This is what they call a reward for faithful services. We intend to find out if it is the Department that curbed us from getting our medals. If so, we will get to work next Congress. Also we have a surprise in store for the Navy Department, but won't make it public till after the election. We also intend to watch this Naval Militia bill. If it don't take in officers in merchant marine and those who served in war first, that will have to be broken because it is got up for the benefit of yacht owners and others who want it for social requirements. About 800 of us ex-naval men have joined hands and we have been busy and we intend to smash that Bureau of Navigation and cut the graft out of it if possible. Look at conditions in the navy yard. Ex-naval men and veterans are laid off before civilians. Then, again, as to the question of masters of tugs, civilians are required to pass an examination, then paid \$3.55 per day. Now they can't get masters for them; they put warrant officers there at a much higher rate of pay. Also a certain captain in the navy yard said he won't take any notice of a veteran. Well, we will take care of him.

SUBSCRIBER.

QUESTION OF DIGNITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

There is a growing opinion both in the Navy and in those interested in it in civil life that the rank of rear admiral on the retired list when held by a line officer is not an available business asset, and that it does not comport with its dignity for any holder of it to append his title to his name in the public advertisements of the concern which employs him. The retired pay of a rear admiral is sufficient to remove any urgent necessity of his seeking other activities, especially if he be retained on active duty. In any event it is certain that as a line officer he has not been educated in banking, the promotion of financial or other schemes, or in public lecturing, and that when he is exploited by his official title in any of these callings, this is not due to any demonstrated capacities in them on his part, but simply to the desire of somebody to make money out of the popular respect for that title or for his purely professional career.

P. B.

"SI NON E VERO, BEN TROVATO."

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 14, 1908.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Oct. 10 is a paragraph concerning the walking test of some of the officers stationed in Washington, in which you refer to a story, circulated broadcast, that the officers who took the walk from Fort Snelling were held up by a farmer who took them for deserters. The story was well worked up by the ingenious newspaper man; but now that everybody has had plenty of fun out of it, you might be interested to know that, except for the names of the officers, and for the fact that they were taking the walking test, it was pure fiction from beginning to end.

ONE OF THE WALKERS.

MEMORIAL TO ADMIRAL SAMPSON.

NOTICE.

A memorial window to the late Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson, U.S.N., will be unveiled in the chapel at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, on Nov. 21, 1908, at 11 a.m., Rear Admiral A. T. Mahan, U.S.N., retired, delivering the address.

As the subscribers for this window were officers and enlisted men of the U.S. Navy, whose addresses are in many cases now unknown, the committee takes this means of extending to them a cordial invitation to be present at the unveiling ceremonies.

By order of the committee.

FRANCIS J. HIGGINSON,
Rear Admiral, U.S.N., Retired.

Another dread disease is losing its horrors, thanks to the work of Army medical science. The terrible fever of Malta ran unchecked until its scouring of the British garrison aroused the activity of the Army surgeons. Experiment after experiment, test after test, were patiently made until now the fever is practically non-existent among the troops on the island. Only two or three years ago there was a saddening list of deaths and invalidisms as a result of the fever. The swiftness of the Army measures in conquering the fever shows the effectiveness of methods carried out under Army supervision, as has been proved by our Army also in the virtual banishing of yellow fever from Havana and of tropical scourges from the Panama Canal Zone.

The officers of the Army are indignant at the way they were used for money making purposes by the managers of the recent tournament at St. Joseph, Mo. It appears that Senator Warren used his influence with the President to secure an order (G.O. 80, July 15, 1908, Dept. of Mo.), sending to the tournament which lasted from Sept. 20 to Sept. 26, ten troops of the 2d Cavalry, eleven troops of the 7th Cavalry, two battalions of the 13th Infantry, seven companies of the 16th Infantry, two companies of the 3d Battalion of Engineers, Battery E of the 5th Field Artillery, Battery A, 6th Field Artillery, the 3d Squadron of the 13th Cavalry, Co. A, Signal Corps, and two sections of the 2d Field Artillery. All these troops arrived at St. Joseph on or before Sept. 19, and some have only just returned to their stations by marching. In addition there was sent by express from Washington, at heavy cost, the Baldwin airship, and to navigate it there were three officers and eight men of the balloon section. Concerning what followed the New York Evening Post says: "The troops encamped about one and one-half miles from the fair grounds. The tournament was held in an enclosure adjacent to the stock exhibit, and was carefully fenced off, so that no one could enter who did not pay seventy-five cents or fifty cents or an additional charge for boxes. The balloon was in a separate enclosure in the same vicinity, into which no one could enter unless he paid fifty cents, at first. But so loud were the protests against this charge that the exploiters were compelled to reduce it to twenty-five cents. The balloon, by the way, the express of which cost \$400, was shipped against the protest of Brigadier General Allen, Chief Signal Officer, who wished it retained at Fort Myer, owing to the need of making certain changes in it, and because it had only just been turned over to the Army and the officers were not as accustomed to it as they are at present. The balloon was returned by freight to Washington. In the tournament there were the usual musical and other drills, but that did not prevent the officers on duty there from being treated with scant consideration. The officers not actually on duty with the troops were compelled to pay their fares on the street railway. This railway played quite a part in this scheme to make money out of Uncle Sam's troops, and it is currently reported that it made \$40,000, and it follows quite naturally that the chief promoter of the tournament is also the chief stockholder of the street railways. There has never been a more cold-blooded making of money out of the United States troops than this." * * * The Army regards it as a humiliation and a scandal." The Military Athletic League of the United States, which is not a money making concern, as it uses its profits for the benefit of the Army and Navy, is compelled to pay for the subsistence and transportation and every item of expense connected with the participation of officers and men of the Army in their annual tournaments, and we are sure that the representatives of the Army ordered on this duty have no occasion to complain of want of hospitality or consideration on the part of the managers of the League. Why then should so large a body of troops be turned aside from their proper duties to contribute to the success of a money making exhibition in Missouri, a state from which we shall, no doubt, hear a howl in the next Congress at the extravagant cost of the Army?

The "anti-imperialists" caught a Tartar in Boston on Oct. 14, when W. Cameron Forbes, Vice Governor of the Philippines, addressed the Twentieth Century Club on the fitting of the Filipinos for self-government. At the end of his address Erving Winslow, who a few years ago was prophesying all sorts of horrible things if the "imperialists" were not suppressed, sprang to his feet with his hands full of notes, papers and books of reference. He looked like a bureau of statistics going into action. A quiet smile crept over the face of Mr. Forbes as the "anti" leader unlimbered his battery of questions. Replying to the inquiry, what objection there would be to a Congressional promise of independence at some future time, Mr. Forbes showed a knowledge of Congressional limitations that his questioner in his misdirected enthusiasm had failed to grasp. "Such a promise," replied Mr. Forbes, "would not be any good if given. A congress can't promise what a future congress may do. We might as well cross our bridges as we get to them." Mr. Winslow was staggered for a moment, but came back with the question whether an oligarchy of Filipinos would not be better than to try to train a whole peasant people by foreign education. Mr. Forbes said on this point: "In my judgment the Filipino people would not learn to govern themselves under an oligarchy of the kind of men who sought to get it. I believe in evolution by growth; if anything, we have gone a little bit too fast." Mr. Forbes gave his answers with an ease and calm that showed him complete master of his subject. No one has studied Philippine conditions, industrial, political and social, more closely than Mr. Forbes, and it required the nerve of a zealot to attack him as courageously as did Mr. Winslow at the opening. The early Puritans were said to have passed a resolution saying: "Resolved, That the saints shall possess the kingdom. Resolved, That we are the saints." Erving Winslow and such others of the Boston cult as inherit the narrowminded self-righteousness of the class of Puritans represented by the resolutions quoted are adapting them to modern conditions by altering them to read: "Resolved, That the intelligent and liberal-minded shall inherit the kingdom. Resolved, That we are the intelligent and liberal-minded." No matter how well informed a man may be on a particular subject, his opinion is entitled to no weight in the judgment of these insufferable egoists, unless it conforms to their ignorant misconceptions and their insulting claims to superior enlightenment.

An interesting test of the new telescopic sight intended for use in the Army was recently made by Capt. K. K. V. Casey, of the Delaware National Guard, on the District of Columbia rifle range. He used a model of 1903 rifle and shot at 1,760 yards, or just one mile, firing on a regulation C target at the 1,000 yards butts. Both the range and the telescope sight were unfamiliar to Captain Casey and the ground on which he lay approximated rough service conditions. He got the range at the first shot and stayed on the target throughout a string of twenty shots with the wind about twenty-two miles an hour. In the course of a long and careful report Captain Casey says the sight as now placed on the gun is in a position that makes it practically use-

less from a military standpoint, so he moved it forward two and one half inches during the test. He advances a number of other criticisms of a technical character, but says "it clearly demonstrated its practical value as a service sight, not only for the sharpshooter, but even for the general run of men in line of battle." He also says: "It certainly will enable a man to be more certain of his hold and prevent errors of improper sighting. * * * With the regulation Service sight it was impossible, on account of intervening leaves and undergrowth, to see the target over the sights, but with the telescope sight the target could be seen sufficiently well to sight on, thus showing the advantages of the telescope sight in cover." Captain Casey is the present holder of the Wimbledon and Leech cups, the most famous trophies in the country for long-distance shooting with the military rifle.

A very interesting and somewhat romantic chapter of experience has come to light in connection with the announced decision last week of 2d Lieut. Arthur Bright Marston not to accept his commission after having successfully passed the examination and been appointed. Marston, who is a civilian, applied to be appointed and the President designated him for examination. He went to Fort Leavenworth and passed. In due time he received notice of his appointment. Along late in September Marston wrote to the Adjutant General that in the interval following the examination, being in doubt as to whether he had passed, he had given up hope of being appointed and had got married, and he had an honest doubt as to whether as a married man he was eligible for appointment at that time. But at the War Department it was held very properly that his marriage was no bar to his accepting a military office and his letter was taken as an acceptance and he was so notified. Thereupon he again wrote declining the appointment. The Judge Advocate General in going over the case says that there can be little doubt that Marston became a lieutenant the day the President signed his recess commission, but in view of his two letters, the first expressing doubt as to his eligibility, and the second, declining the commission, it is held that there was no "meeting of minds," and whether it is a declination or resignation makes little difference. He simply declined to become a second lieutenant, although in his first letter he said that nothing would give him greater pleasure if he were not married.

Surg. Gen. P. M. Rixey, U.S.N., inspected the new hospital which is being built at Portsmouth, Va., during the past week. He found the work progressing most favorably and says that the hospital will be in a condition to receive patients from the Battleship Fleet on its return in February. The temporary camp in which the patients of the old hospital have been cared for during the time that the work of construction was going forward has been all that could be desired. It will be kept in place until spring. The new hospital building will accommodate 200 patients, and when the new wings are completed next year the number that can be cared for will be increased to 500. Dr. Rixey on his return from Portsmouth visited Richmond and attended the meeting of the State Medical Association, before which body he made an address on the relations of the Naval Medical Department and the profession. This paper set forth clearly the work that is being accomplished with such success and explained the specific work that falls to the Navy medical officer. Dr. Rixey spoke with pardonable pride of the fine results shown in the stay of the Battleship Fleet at Manila during the prevalence there of epidemic cholera when not a single man on board the great fleet was taken sick, and all were brought away as well and sound as when they entered Manila Bay.

President Roosevelt and Secretary of the Navy Metcalf on Oct. 19 received a delegation led by Representative J. Davis Brodhead, of the 26th Pennsylvania District, who asked that all government work possible be given to the Bethlehem Steel Company in order that the skilled mechanics dependent upon that concern may earn their livelihood. As the result of an appreciable lack of government contracts, particularly in the matter of guns, more than 4,000 skilled mechanics have been discharged from the steel plant at South Bethlehem within the last few months. The President assured them that he would do all he could to throw work their way. If Congress votes a big building program, naturally more guns and armor will be required. The President referred them to Secretary Metcalf, who called in Admiral N. E. Mason, Chief of Ordnance, for a conference with them. It was explained that the government was in a position to turn out a large percentage of its big guns more satisfactorily than private concerns could do it. Mr. Brodhead pointed out that while as many as 190 big guns have been under way in the South Bethlehem plant at one time there are only three being forged there now. They were assured, however, of the continuation of a liberal policy on the part of the government.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks, U.S.N., has issued specifications for additions to and alterations in the U.S. Naval Hospital at Philadelphia, Pa., bids for which will be opened Nov. 21. The work consists in excavating, filling and grading; making additions to and alterations in the present buildings; removing various floors and partitions and installing new ones; removing and replacing with new material certain plaster work, trim, doors, sashes, frames, laying new floors; removing and filling in various fireplaces and chimneys; raising parts of roof, patching present work; removing interior of the two northwest pavilions central part where tanks are and making three stories in these pavilions; removing present heating, plumbing, and electrical systems and installing new ones; removing and relaying certain walks and drives; and a general overhauling and repairing of the building and immediately surrounding grounds. The cost of the work will be about \$100,000.

Major A. M. Davis, Subsistence Department, who is known as the inventor of infantry equipment, made an offer, which was declined, to allow their use in the Army without charge for royalty. Later he assigned a part of his patent rights to a company, one of the members of which has recently become a bidder for certain supplies required by the government. As Major Davis

is a business associate with this party he has asked for a decision as to the propriety of a partner of an officer being thus a bidder on government contracts. The Judge Advocate General after examination of the facts in the case holds that Major Davis has no interest in the articles that are to be supplied by his fellow shareholder in the equipment enterprise, and that there is no sort of impropriety in his associate being a bidder, and that the officer is in no way compromised thereby.

The question having arisen as to the eligibility of Sergeant Segarra, of the Porto Rico Regiment, to appointment as a non-commissioned staff officer, it is held that since the approval of the Act of June 7, 1901, the Porto Rico Regiment has been a part of the Army of the United States, and that its provisional character was wholly removed by the Act of May 27, 1908. When the law as to the qualifications of candidates for staff appointments was passed in 1873 there were no provisional organizations in the Army, and the distinction was made to run against enlisted men of the Engineer, Ordnance and Medical Corps. The Judge Advocate General takes the view that since the passage of the reorganization act of Feb. 2, 1901, there can be no manner of doubt that the Porto Rico Regiment has been a part of the line of the Army.

The large redoubt, built three years ago at Fort Riley and subjected to a severe test in the summer of 1907 to artillery fire with the use of high explosive shells, is to be reinforced with heavier timbers, and again put to the test of artillery fire. This time the only guns to be used will be the 4.7 fields guns and howitzers of the same caliber. It has not been decided just when the maneuvers are to take place, and it will take some time to place the redoubt in the condition desired in order to make a sufficient test. The work done a year ago last summer on this redoubt and the test made a few months ago with the 3-inch shrapnel shell was probably the most important demonstration ever made in the American Army in artillery fire. It is not unreasonable to expect that the coming test will produce similarly great results.

All recruits reporting at Fort Slocum are required to sign an agreement to pay thirty cents a week to the post exchange for having their washing done, whether they put in any clothes or not. Several soldiers there decided to do their washing themselves, and the question has been referred to the Judge Advocate General as to whether these men can be allowed to take themselves out of such an agreement and refuse to make the payment. It is held that the agreement can be enforced, but doubt is expressed as to the wisdom of the arrangement, and the exactation of the payment whether the service is performed or not is declared to be an infraction of all equitable rules of life.

The following awards have been made during the past week by the Quartermaster's Department: Governors Island, Phoenix Construction Co., New York, N.Y., repairing and reconstruction of wharf and ferry landing, \$6,500; Fort Andrews, Fred A. Eldredge, Westerly, Mass., macadam roads, gutters, catch-basins, drains and concrete walks, \$19,435; Fort Warren, Herr and Raftus, Dorchester, Mass., concrete fly-proof manure shed, \$600.

The War Department has decided that a soldier ordered while on furlough to attend rifle competition is entitled to transportation to target range. Also that Philippine Scouts whose pay is fixed in the discretion of the Secretary are not entitled to bonus of three months' pay on re-enlistment. The J.A. General has decided that officers of the Army Medical Reserve Corps are not under existing law entitled to be retired and simply acquire a pensionable status if physically disabled in line of duty.

The United States Army transport Buford, which sailed from Manila on Oct. 15 for San Francisco, has been detained at Nagasaki, Japan, on account of the death by cholera of a sailor on board. Another case has been developed, but the patient is recovering. The officers of the Buford say they do not fear a further spread of the disease.

The necessity for a strict enforcement of the forestry laws on the reservation at West Point has suggested the appointment of a deputy United States marshal for that territory. The Department of Justice has been asked to take up the matter with the United States marshal for the southern District of New York and see that a deputy be appointed for the duty indicated.

Secretary Metcalf has acted on the cases of twenty-three midshipmen who failed in examinations. Nine are dropped, four from third class and five from fourth class; thirteen are turned back four from third class and nine from fourth class. One is to be re-examined, and seventeen others who failed in slight degree are to be passed.

Manila cables of Oct. 21 reported slight earthquake shocks there. Only four of the shocks were pronounced, the others, numbering about a dozen, being merely recorded by the seismographs at the observatory. No damage was done in the city, and none has been reported from other places.

Negotiations are said to be under way between government officials and property owners in the neighborhood of the Waikiki Military Reservation in Hawaii, for the enlargement of that post by the addition of land some five or six times the area of the present reservation.

While Secretary Metcalf declines to discuss the naval program for the approaching session of Congress until after election, he does not deny that this is a four-battle ship year and the President will strive again to secure what was refused him last winter.

The Chief of the Signal Corps in making estimates for the next fiscal year has asked for \$750,000 for aeronautical equipment. He also asks that the strength of corps, in both officers and men, be doubled.

The Army transport Dix sailed on Oct. 18 from Seattle, Washington, for Manila, Philippine Islands.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, U.S.N., who is ordered placed on the retired list Oct 25, 1908, on account of the age limit, was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1866, and was assigned to the Pensacola out in the North Pacific. Among duties, he was on the *Miantonomah* in 1870, and next went to the Plymouth of the European Fleet in 1871. He served on the Worcester, flagship of the North Atlantic Fleet in 1874; on the *Quinnebaug*, of the European Station, 1878-81, and was on ordnance duty at the navy yard, Washington, 1882-83, and then went to the Midvale Steel Works for duty. He subsequently served on the *Dolphin* and *Mohican* at the naval ordnance proving ground; commanded the *Petrel* in 1893, and the Detroit from 1897 to August, 1899. He was commandant of the naval station at San Juan Oct. 11, 1899, and was assigned to command the Chicago May 3, 1901. In February, 1904, he was appointed president of the Board of Inspection and Survey, and was later in command of the Philippine Squadron of the Asiatic Fleet, and his last assignment was as commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet, of which he relinquished command a few weeks ago, to await retirement at his home at South Bend, Ind. The next retirement for age will be that of Rear Admiral Albert R. Condon on Oct. 30.

Chief Btsn. Andrew Anderson, U.S.N., who has been ordered placed on the retired list to date from Nov. 3, 1908, is a native of Norway and was appointed a boatswain Aug. 1, 1888, having previously served as an enlisted man nineteen years. He reached the grade of chief boatswain Aug. 1, 1904.

Major Marlborough C. Wyeth, Med. Corps, who has been retired from active service, to date from May 1, 1908, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, after being found physically disqualified for the duties of lieutenant colonel, for disability incident to the service, was born in Rhode Island Sept. 16, 1855, and entered the Service as an assistant surgeon Feb. 18, 1881. During the war with Spain he served as a major and brigade surgeon of volunteers.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

A wedding of unusual interest to the officers and ladies of the 2d U.S. Infantry took place at the quarters of Capt. H. J. Price, 2d Inf., at Fort Thomas, Ky., on Oct. 7, 1908, when his sister, Miss Helen Price, became the bride of Capt. Archibald J. Harris, 2d Inf. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain A. A. Pruden, 2d Inf. The bride was given away by her brother, Captain Price; her little niece, Helen Josephine Price, was ring-bearer; Mrs. Price was matron of honor, and Lieut. J. M. Cullison, 2d Inf., was best man. Captain Price's quarters were beautifully decorated with cut flowers and potted plants. The bride, who is a great favorite with the officers and ladies of the garrison, was handsomely attired in a military blue going-away gown and carried a bouquet of bride's roses. The groom, who is the young and popular adjutant of the 2d Infantry, wore his military uniform. After the ceremony an informal reception was held. The bridal presents were numerous and handsome. The happy couple left the same day for an extended tour of the West. They will be at home to their friends at their quarters, Fort Thomas, Ky., after Nov. 10.

P.A. Surg. John N. Neilson, U.S.N., and Miss Caroline McDougal, daughter of the late Comdr. Charles J. McDougal, U.S.N., were married quietly on Oct. 16, 1908, at the home of her mother, Vallejo, Cal. The wedding was set for much later date, but when the Buffalo, to which Dr. Neilson is attached, received orders to start for Bremerton, Oct. 19, they decided to be married at once. The bride will accompany her husband to Puget Sound. The bridegroom is the son of the late Surg. J. L. Neilson, U.S.N., and the bride is the granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral McDougal, U.S.N.

Miss Harriet Ogden Dean, daughter of Mrs. Robert W. Gardner, of Rock Gate Farm, Pine Plains, N.Y., was married on Oct. 17 to Lieut. Comdr. Roger Welles, U.S.N., of the battleship New Hampshire, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, on Fifth avenue, New York city. The Rev. Dr. Herbert Shipman, rector of the church, officiated. The bride was given away by her stepfather, Robert W. Gardner. She was dressed in white satin embroidered in silver and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and gardenias. She had for her attendants Mrs. Algood Holmes, of Atlanta, Ga., as matron of honor, and Miss Carolyn Welles, of Hartford, Conn., a niece of the bridegroom, as maid of honor. Miss Florence Reynolds, of Milwaukee, Wis., and Miss Florence Helm, of New York city, were bridesmaids. The bridegroom and his assistants were all in full dress uniform. Chief Constr. W. L. Capps, U.S.N., was the best man, and Lieut. Comdr. H. P. Jones, jr., Comdr. J. M. Helm, Lieut. L. H. Lacy and Dr. K. Ohnesorg, all U.S.N., were the ushers. There was no reception, but a lunch for the members of the immediate family and the bridal party followed the wedding at the Hotel Wolcott, where part of a month's honeymoon is to be spent, at the end of which time Commander Welles will return with his bride to his station at Newport. From New York Comdr. and Mrs. Welles went to Washington for a short stay, and later will return to the Wolcott. A round of galas is being planned for the bridal pair when they return to Newport. Previous to that several dinners will be given for them in New York.

Miss Louisa Margaret Cronin, daughter of Ord. Sergt. James Cronin, U.S.A., retired, was married to Mr. Frank Thorsley, of Columbus, at Columbus, O., on Oct. 6, 1908, by the Rev. Mr. Atkins. They will make their home in Columbus.

Mrs. William F. Spurgin announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Margaretta A. Spurgin, to Lieut. Edwin Gunnar, 24th U.S. Inf.

Mr. and Mrs. Theron Geddes, of Salt Lake, Utah, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Kathryn, to Capt. Bryan Conrad, 15th U.S. Inf., now stationed at Fort Douglas. The date for the marriage has not been set, but it will probably take place some time in February. Miss Geddes is one of the best known of Salt Lake's society girls and is a great favorite.

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Mast have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Marjorie Bradford, and Lieut. Martyn Hall Shute, 11th Inf., U.S.A., on Wednesday evening, Oct. 28, at 15 East Fontanero street, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Lieut. Linwood E. Hanson, 26th U.S. Inf., and Miss Alma Kathryn Brewster were married at Manila, P.I., Sept. 2, 1908.

Mr. Kendall Addison Jarvis and Miss Elsie Yerby Upshur, niece of Rear Admiral J. H. Upshur, U.S.N., were married at Christ Church in Eastville, Va., on Oct.

15, 1908, by Rev. Dr. Thompson, rector of Trinity Church, Portsmouth, Va. The bride entered the church with her father, Henry L. Upshur, who gave her away.

The engagement is announced of Miss Emily L. Bacon, daughter of Mrs. William B. Bacon, of Boston, to Hamilton Fish Benjamin, of New York, Yale '98, who is the son of the late Major Samuel Nicoll Benjamin, Adjutant General's Department, U.S.A., and the brother of Lieut. Julian A. Benjamin, 3d U.S. Cav. Mrs. Samuel N. Benjamin was formerly Miss Julia Fish.

Lieut. Brady G. Ruttencutter, 1st U.S. Inf., and Miss Mildred Armistead Baker, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Livingston Baker, were married on Oct. 20, 1908, in the Church of the Ascension, West New Brighton, Staten Island, N.Y. The bride wore a white satin gown and a tulle veil trimmed with old rose point lace. Mrs. Harry T. Church, the bride's sister, was the matron of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Gandy, of West Point, and Miss Margaret Hughes Armstrong. Lieut. A. Dewey, 12th U.S. Inf., was the best man, and the ushers were Lieutenants Baird, Goodier, Budd and Manning, U.S.A.

Second Lieut. C. H. Rice, 7th U.S. Inf., and Miss Ida M. Morley were married at high-noon, Sept. 29, 1908, at St. James Church, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. They are spending a month's leave with the groom's parents at Laramie, Wyo., where Lieutenant Rice has been ill with typhoid fever.

A correspondent sends us an attractive photograph of Miss Lelia Hobson, soon to become the bride of Midsn. Vaughn V. Woodward, and says: "Miss Hobson is one of the most beautiful girls of the Southland. Not only is she popular in social life, but noted as a very clever amateur actress. The wedding in November will be a social and naval event."

At an elaborately appointed dinner, over which Miss Marguerite Butters presided at her home in Oakland, Cal., on the evening of Oct. 15, announcement was made of the engagement of Miss Ethel Harston and Lieut. Thomas Caldwell Turner, U.S.M.C., at present attached to the Mare Island Navy Yard. The bride-to-be is a daughter of Burnell Hartson, of Napa, and a niece of Judge and Mrs. Walter Cope, of San Francisco, with whom she spends much of her time. She is popular in San Francisco society and a member of several of the social clubs of that city.

Mrs. Parker Syms, of Coronado, Cal., announces that the wedding of her daughter, Miss Mary Eldred Hamlin, and Lieut. Lindsay H. Lacy, U.S.N., will take place at Coronado on Oct. 29. It was erroneously stated that the wedding had already taken place on Sept. 29.

The marriage of Miss Bessie Douglas Matthews, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Martin Matthews, to Ensign Isaac Crabbell Bogart, U.S.N., took place in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 21, 1908, at the residence of the bride's parents, 1212 Eatay place. The spacious old-time mansion was lavishly decorated throughout with palms and cut flowers, and at the end of the suite of three drawing-rooms on the second floor was erected a bower of palms and white dahlias, from which was suspended a large marriage bell of bride roses. The ceremony was performed by Rev. William M. Dame, rector of Memorial Protestant Episcopal Church and chaplain of the 5th Regiment, Maryland National Guard. The bride wore an empire gown of white satin, richly embroidered and trimmed with point and duchess lace, tulle veil caught with orange blossoms, and carried a shower of lilies of the valley. Her maid of honor was her sister, Miss Louise Matthews. The groom was attended by Ensign W. C. Barker, U.S.N., and Paymr. Thomas P. Ballenger, U.S.N. A large reception followed, at which a number of guests from Washington were present. At supper the immense wedding cake on the bride's table was cut with the groom's sword. Ensign Bogart has recently returned with the gunboat Marietta from Puerto Cortez, Honduras, and is now stationed at Portsmouth, N.H., where, with his bride, he will spend the winter.

Mrs. Frances Baldwin Haines announces the marriage of her daughter, Besse Evelyn, to Capt. James Wallace Van Dusen, Med. Corps, U.S.A., on Oct. 20, 1908 at Elvira, O. They will be at home after the 15th of November at Fort Crook, Nebr.

Miss Eleanor Granger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Granger, whose marriage to Paymr. Felix R. Holt, U.S.N., will take place on Nov. 11, will have as maid of honor Miss Eleanor Granger McGrath, and as bridesmaids Miss Kate McCartney, Miss Barbara Kauffmann, Miss Marie le Boyteaux and Miss Erma Shaw. Paymr. D. W. Nesbit, U.S.N., will be best man.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Paymr. Rishworth Nicholson, U.S.N., son of Mrs. J. H. Nicholson, of Oakland, Cal., and brother of Mrs. Victor H. Metcalf, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, to Miss May Annette Luttnar, of New York.

The wedding of Miss Matilda Eloise Harvey, daughter of Mrs. Harvey and the late James M'G. Harvey, of The Maples, Calistoga, Cal., and granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. Z. W. Christopher, to Mr. Albert Lewis Hawke, son of Med. Dir. James A. Hawke, U.S.N., retired, took place at the home of the bride on Oct. 15. Chaplain A. A. McAlister, U.S.N., retired, of Mare Island, officiating.

Miss Virginia Davis Schaefer was married at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 22, 1908, to Passed Asst. Surg. Wrey G. Farwell, U.S.N., in the apartments of Mr. Benjamin White and her mother, Mrs. White, at the Portsmouth. She is a daughter of the late Dr. Henry W. Schaefer. Miss Schaefer's bridal gown was an imported directoire costume of Renaissance lace, over white satin and chiffon, elaborately trimmed with white satin and pearl embroidery and silver tassels. The long mousquetaire sleeves were of net trimmed with loops of the satin, and a long white satin directoire sash fell to the hem of the gown, at the left side. The bridal veil of tulle, which was arranged with a coronet of orange blossoms, is an heirloom in the family. Miss Schaefer being the eighth bride to wear it. The bride's only ornament was a diamond sunburst, the gift of the bridegroom, and the bridal bouquet was a shower of lilies of the valley. Mrs. Farwell's traveling costume was a handsome black and smoke striped broadcloth directoire coat suit and a black and pale gray hat trimmed with wings. Mr. Earle Farwell, of New York, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ceremony was followed by an informal reception and breakfast. After a Southern trip the couple will live at the naval hospital, Philadelphia, where Surgeon Wright has been ordered to duty. Among the guests were Med. Dir. W. G. Farwell, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Farwell, of Philadelphia, parents of the bridegroom; Med. Insp. E. H. Green, U.S.N., and Mrs. Green. The young couple received a number of handsome wedding gifts, including a beautiful antique watch, of exquisite workmanship, inlaid with landscape and figure designs in enamel and gold, an

heirloom in the bride's family, and a gift from her aunt, Miss Statham, of California.

Miss Jean Graham Troxel, daughter of Major and Mrs. Thomas G. Troxel, U.S.A., of Highland Park, Ill., and Capt. Dwight W. Ryther, 6th U.S. Inf., were married on Oct. 22, 1908, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Troxel. Miss Caroline Shields was the bride's attendant and little Miss Elizabeth Doty was the flower girl. Capt. William H. Simons, 6th U.S. Inf., was best man, and Masters Thomas G. Troxel, jr., and James Troxel served as ribbon bearers. Capt. and Mrs. Ryther will go to Fort Harrison, Mont., where he is stationed.

Miss Lucy Hayes Loeffler, daughter of Major Charles D. Loeffler, U.S.A., retired, was married in Washington, D.C., Oct. 22, 1908, to Mr. Charles Summer Loud, of Albion, Mich. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's parents, No. 1632 P street, N.W. The bride was attended by Miss Miriam Brown, and Mr. Richard Drum Engle was best man. The ushers were Messrs. Garnett Loeffler, Charles Brown, Louis Allen and Worth Ross. President and Mrs. Roosevelt sent a beautiful bouquet to the bride.

The marriage of Miss Louise Maxwell, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Barker, to Edwin Corning, of Albany, will take place at St. John's Church on Nov. 25, 1908.

Mrs. L. D. Hart, of Bonville, Indiana, announces the engagement of her daughter, Ruth, and Lieut. Charles A. Lewis, 9th U.S. Inf.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel L. Wright, of Chestertown, Md., announce the engagement of their daughter, Abby Van Buren Wright, to 1st Lieut. William Fitzhugh Endress, C.E., U.S.A. Date not yet fixed.

RECENT DEATHS.

Major Warren H. Cowles, U.S.A., retired, died in the Post-Graduate Hospital, New York city, Oct. 18, 1908, from locomotor ataxia. He was forty-seven years old and had been ill for several years. Major Cowles was a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1880, when as a second lieutenant he was assigned to the 16th Infantry. He served on the frontier at Fort Reno, Indian Territory, to Dec. 5, 1880, and subsequently served at various posts in Texas until the latter part of 1888, when he went to Fort Douglas, Utah. He later served at posts in Washington and Idaho, and during the war with Spain as a captain in the 4th Infantry; he was in the trenches before Santiago de Cuba from July 9 to Aug. 7, 1898. He also served in the war against the Filipino insurgents. He was transferred to the 24th Infantry April 17, 1902; was promoted major July 30, 1903, and was retired Nov. 5, 1904.

Mrs. Charlotte G. Nicholson, widow of Lieut. Jessup Nicholson, U.S.M.A., died at Hamilton, Va., Oct. 13, 1908.

General Count Michitsura Nodzu died at Tokio, Japan, Oct. 18, 1908. He was born at Satsuma in November, 1840. He fought as colonel in the civil war of 1877, was promoted to lieutenant general in 1885 and was made a full general in 1894. He commanded the Hiroshima division, later was commander of the first army during the Chino-Japanese war in 1894 and 1895, and was appointed inspector general of education and commander of the fourth army corps in the late Russo-Japanese war.

Oliver Hazard Perry, a grandson of Commodore Perry, of Lake Erie fame, died Oct. 16, 1908, at his home, No. 582 Bergen avenue, Jersey City. He was born at Clarkson, N.Y., on April 6, 1840. His father was Dr. Alphonse Perry. The son settled in New York city in 1865, taking charge of the coal business of the Erie Railroad. Later he established an independent coal business under the firm name of O. H. Perry & Son. He was connected with the 3d National Bank and Provident Institution for Savings, and was a member of the Union League, Carteret, Jersey City, and Hollywood Clubs. He was a member of the Board of Finance for two terms under Mayor Fagan.

"The friends throughout the Army of Mr. Charles W. Ellison, post engineer at Fort Wingate, N.M., during the past twenty-eight years, will regret to learn of his death at that station on Oct. 13, 1908, at the age of sixty-seven years," writes a correspondent. "Mr. Ellison served in the 9th Indiana Cavalry during the Civil War and participated in numerous engagements of that regiment from 1861 to 1864. He was known throughout the territory of New Mexico, known as a brave man, a lasting friend, possessing a genial, kindly disposition, ever ready to help where he could, he endeared himself to the entire garrison. He was a faithful and able servant of the Government, one of the last of those old employees who have rendered such valuable service in making habitable under the most trying conditions the remote garrisons of the frontier."

Capt. Seaborn G. Chiles, 11th U.S. Inf., died very suddenly in Fort Benjamin Harrison of aortic aneurism, Oct. 2, 1908. He was born in Madison county, Florida, Aug. 6, 1873, and was graduated in the class of 1897 at West Point as an additional second lieutenant and assigned to the 12th Infantry. He was promoted second lieutenant, 11th Inf., March 8, 1889, and served during the war with Spain in Porto Rico from Aug. 3, 1898, to cessation of hostilities, with General Schwan's Brigade. He was promoted first lieutenant March 2, 1899; captain, 16th Inf., May 22, 1902, and was transferred to the 11th Infantry, June 18, of the same year. He had in 1906 graduated from the Infantry and Cavalry School, and in June last he graduated from the Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. His remains were interred at Fort White, Fla.

Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon performed autopsies at the Morgue at New York city on Oct. 21 on Clarence Eustaphieu, a clerk, who resigned from the U.S. Army Aug. 2, 1906, while holding the rank of second lieutenant, 23d Inf., and who hanged himself in the workhouse hospital. The autopsy on Eustaphieu showed that he had been operated on for appendicitis a year ago, and that when the appendix was removed an adhesion developed between the intestines and the upper part of the abdomen, which must have caused great pain at times. Clarence Eustaphieu came of a good family in Buffalo, attended Cornell for a time and was graduated from the New York Military Academy and was appointed a second lieutenant, 23d U.S. Inf., Feb. 17, 1903. On Nov. 12 last, some time after he had been operated on, he passed several forged checks. He was sent to the workhouse for petty larceny.

Little Virginia Halleck, daughter of Capt. Walter F. Halleck, U.S.A., who died on Oct. 18, 1908, was buried in a nameless grave in Arlington Cemetery, Oct. 21. The condition that no stone shall mark the grave is that uniformly applied in all cases where persons other than soldiers or their wives are buried in the rest-

ing place set aside for soldiers of the National Army. Captain Halleck at once assented to the condition, though it has made the burial of soldiers' children in the cemetery very rare.

Drum Major George W. Brown, who had been a drum major for military organizations since 1865, and was one of the best known in the state, died Oct. 21 at his home, No. 604 East Fifth street, Brooklyn, N.Y., after an illness of more than one year. Mr. Brown was born in 1845 and from 1865 to 1881 he served as drum major of the 12th Regiment, N.G.N.Y. He had a most graceful carriage, and of the many who marched at the head of bands none was more admired than George W. Brown. From 1881 to 1897 he acted as drum major for the 22d Regiment, and from 1900 to 1904 he was drum major of the 23d Regiment of Brooklyn. He had also twirled the big baton for the Old Guard from 1888 until the time of his death. Mr. Brown was a member of New York Council, No. 348, of the Royal Arcanum, as well as of many other benevolent orders. He was a most highly respected gentleman, and his death will be widely mourned. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

Brevet Brig. Gen. John E. Mulford, U.S.V., who became known to soldiers of both the Federal and Confederate Armies during and after the Civil War, died at his home in Montour Falls, N.Y., this week at the age of seventy-nine. General Mulford, who entered the Service as a captain of the 3d N.Y. Infantry May 14, 1861, and rose to the rank of colonel, was appointed agent of exchange, and during most of the war while holding rank of lieutenant colonel, served as agent of exchange under General Butler and General Grant. He brought 12,000 prisoners of war from Savannah and other southern points to New York in twenty-four transports, and from his private means relieved the wants of many of them. In February, 1865, he was commissioned brevet brigadier general for special service and highly meritorious conduct.

Mrs. Lucy A. Wohlgemuth died at the home of Lieut. Wm. R. McCleary, C.A.C., at Fort Caswell, N.C., on Oct. 4, 1908. Mrs. Wohlgemuth was a resident of Leavenworth, Kas., but had been at Fort Caswell during the past summer visiting her daughter, Mrs. Wm. R. McCleary. The funeral was held at Leavenworth on Oct. 9.

Pay Dir. Arthur Burts, U.S.N., retired, died at his apartments in a hotel at Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 22, 1908. He was born in 1841 and joined the Navy in 1862 as assistant paymaster. He was promoted paymaster May 4, 1866; pay inspector Sept. 21, 1891, and pay director May 5, 1899. He was retired in 1903.

Major General Orloff, aide to the Russian Czar, and commander of the punitive expedition which speedily crushed the Baltic insurrection in 1905-6, died Oct. 17 at St. Petersburg.

Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, formerly in the British diplomatic service, died in London on Oct. 11, at the age of seventy-eight. In 1892 he was Ambassador at Madrid, where he served until 1900. He was entrusted with the interests of the United States during the war with Spain. Sir Henry was the author of "Life of Napoleon at Elba," "Memnon Letters on the Suez Canal" and "Some Notes of the Past."

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Col. R. Dickins, U.S.M.C., will assume command of the marine barracks at San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 23.

Med. Insp. and Mrs. F. B. Stephenson, having closed their summer home at Prout's Neck, Me., are to spend the winter in The Highlands, Washington, D.C.

Comdr. J. Edward Palmer, U.S.N., and Mrs. Palmer have arrived in Paris in their automobile and will remain for some time, their address being Care of American Express.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Henry Erben, U.S.N., are the happy grandparents of a fine nine-pound boy, born to their daughter, Mrs. C. B. G. Gaillard, of 670 Lexington avenue, New York city.

Major Gen. and Mrs. George L. Gillespie have returned to Washington, D.C., and opened their house in New Hampshire avenue. They spent the summer in their cottage at Saratoga.

Mrs. Powell, widow of Col. W. H. Powell, U.S.A., and her daughter, Mrs. E. F. Koehler, have closed their home at Sacket Harbor, N.Y., and will spend the winter in Washington at 1021 Vermont avenue.

The Misses Murray, daughters of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray, are the guests of Major and Mrs. W. B. Wetmore at Allenhurst, N.J. They were registered at the St. Regis Hotel, New York city, for a few days last week.

An interesting suggestion has been advanced that a rifle match be arranged between Major C. B. Winder, of Ohio, a noted shot and a stanch advocate of the Krag, and Capt. K. K. V. Casey, of Delaware, an equally celebrated shot and an advocate of the new Springfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Sloan and Miss Sloan, of New York, are the guests of Lieut. T. D. Sloan, 6th Field Art., at Fort Riley, Kas. Mr. Sloan was graduated at the U.S. Naval Academy in the class of '79 and during the Spanish war was executive officer of the U.S.S. *Stranger*.

Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, returned to New York Oct. 20 from Providence, where he had witnessed the successful casting in bronze of his heroic equestrian statue of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, for which Congress made an appropriation of \$50,000. It will be unveiled in Washington on Nov. 25.

Paymr. and Mrs. Harry E. Biscoe, U.S.N., entertained at dinner at their home in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Oct. 17. The table was attractively decorated with pink roses. The guests were Paymr. and Mrs. I. T. Hagner, Mrs. Roland L. Curtis, Prof. Paul Dashiel, Paymr. Charles Morris, Jr., U.S.N., and Lieut. Comdr. George W. Williams, U.S.N.

Admiral Robley D. Evans, U.S.N., it is reported, has arranged with the J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau to make a lecture tour of the United States and Canada. Some of his subjects will be: "From Hampton Roads to San Francisco in Command of the Atlantic Fleet," "The Naval Campaign in the West Indies," "A Summer Among the Seals and Sealers" and "A Cruise in the East."

Orville Wright, the aeronaut, who has been confined in the hospital at Fort Myer, Va., ever since the accident to his aeroplane on Sept. 17, is rapidly recovering. He is expected to be able to move about with the aid of crutches in a few days, and his sister, Miss Catherine Wright, plans to take her brother to their Dayton home late next week. It will probably be a long time before he is able to make any flights in his aeroplane.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., was at Lake Mohonk, N.Y., Oct. 22, attending the Indian conference there.

A daughter, Virginia Pannill Lowe, was born to the wife of Lieut. William Lowe, 13th U.S. Cav., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Oct. 10.

Mrs. Ellis and Miss Dorothy Ellis and Mrs. W. C. Lauderdale have taken apartments for the winter at 104 West Eighty-sixth street, New York city.

Gen. and Mrs. Philip Reade have taken an apartment at The Buckminster, corner of Beacon street and Commonwealth avenue, Boston, Mass., for the winter.

After delightful visits with friends and relatives at Fort Omaha, West Point and West Virginia, Major and Mrs. Guy Carleton have taken apartments for the year at the Kenesaw, Washington, D.C.

Capt. A. D. Raymond, C.A.C., who has been on leave at 205 Virginia avenue, Jersey City, N.J., will visit next week at 241 Hansberry street, Germantown, Pa., living on Nov. 1 for his station, Fort Stevens, Ore.

England's veteran field marshal, Lord Wolseley, has just disposed of his effects at his farm in Sussex, England, and will live hereafter at Hampton Court, the splendid edifice built in part by Cardinal Wolsey. It is fifteen miles from London.

Twenty-six of the second lieutenants recently appointed to the various branches of the Army were coached for the examination by Mr. Michael Dowd, of Washington, D.C.; and several additional pupils of his school passed the mental tests, but were disqualified on physical grounds.

The following candidates for the Military Academy have been appointed during the past week: Mathias J. Cramer, Harold S. Martin, alternate, and Gilbert H. Scribner, 3d, alternate, Chicago, Ill.; Pierpont A. Wright, alternate, Clinton, Ill.; Falkner Heard, Hamilton, N.Y.; Henry O. Herbrandson, Caledonia, N.D.

Col. Valery Havard, Major Charles F. Mason and Major Charles Lynch, on duty in the Surgeon General's Office, War Department, and Major William D. Crosby, on duty at the Soldiers' Home, completed the fifty-mile walking test during the past week. Their route was over the Rockville pike, a distance of nine miles and return.

Capt. and Mrs. C. B. Clark came to New York city on Friday, Oct. 18, to attend a theater party at the New Stuyvesant, given by the Daughters of Lafayette Post, of which Mrs. Clark and her sister, Miss Carrie H. Overton, are members; afterward going to Hotel Majestic for supper. They returned to West Point on the Saturday boat in time for the Yale game, after which they entertained four young men at dinner at their home.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Metcalf were dinner hosts in Washington, D.C., Oct. 21. Their guests were the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, Mr. Justice Moody, Mrs. James R. Garfield, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Newberry, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. McKim, Mrs. Tuttle, of California, who is the house guest of Secretary and Mrs. Metcalf; and Chief Constructor Capps.

Mr. Douglas I. McKay, who succeeds Capt. Rhinelander Waldo as Chief of the Aqueduct Police of the Board of Water Supply of New York city, is a graduate of the U.S.M.A. and resigned from the Army May 23, 1907, while holding the rank of first lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps. Captain Waldo resigned on account of accepting the nomination for Congress in the Fifteenth District of New York on the Democratic ticket.

Sixty-five present or accounted for was the way the roll call stood on Oct. 12 at the Hotel St. Denis in New York when the veterans of the old Dandy 5th Artillery, New York Volunteers, assembled at their thirtieth annual reunion. The roll of the regiment stood at 4,700 in '62. All of the batteries of the regiment were represented by veterans who came from eight states to participate in the special commemorative celebration; for in October, 1864, the Dandy Fifth was long under fire in the battle of Cedar Creek.

Constitution Island, which has been given to the Government for the use of the Military Academy through the generosity of Mrs. Russell Sage and Miss Anna B. Warner, came into the possession of the Warner family more than seventy years ago, and passed by inheritance to Miss Anna B. Warner and her sister. Some of the newspaper comment in connection with the gift of the island has been so inaccurate that it has been a cause of pain to Miss Warner. Several newspapers published alleged portraits of Miss Warner which bore not the slightest resemblance to this patriotic lady.

Miss Theodora Peck, author of "The Sword of Dundee," is the only woman who has ever been made an honorary member of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. When she was eighteen years of age she recited an original poem before the society entitled, "The Bivouac." A resolution was passed making her an honorary member and a medal was conferred upon her—one of the second class of the Medal of Honor Legion, of which her father, Gen. T. S. Peck, of Burlington, is a member. Miss Peck began writing at the age of seven and her first novel, "Hester of the Grants," was published when she was twenty.

Within the next month, the remains of a gallant soldier, Capt. Emmet Crawford, 3d U.S. Cav., will be removed from the cemetery at Kearny, Neb., where they have rested for twenty-two years, and be given place among the nation's heroic dead in Arlington, Va. The removal is due to efforts of Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Missouri, who was a close personal friend of Captain Crawford. The War Department has directed the removal, and it will be done as soon as General Morton returns from Fort Wayne, where he has been ordered in connection with the sitting of a court-martial. The removal will not be made until then, as the general desires to accompany the remains to Washington. Captain Crawford was killed in January, 1886, by Mexican troops, while in pursuit of Geronimo and his band of Apaches, who had fled across the Mexican border after committing depredations in Arizona. A protocol then in force between the countries gave the soldiers of each the right to cross the border on such errands, and Crawford's death was really a treacherous murder, although it was claimed that it was due to a mistaken belief that the Federal soldiers were a body of Indians. In ordering the removal of the remains, the War Department announces that lot No. 1,054, eastern division, at Arlington, which is about seventy feet from General Crook's grave, has been assigned for the re-interment of the remains of Captain Crawford. A request has been received from the people of Crawford, asking to be informed of the date of the removal, as they desire to send a delegation to accompany the remains to Washington.

Mrs. Clifton Comly has left New York for Clarksburg, W. Va., where she will spend a month.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. S. Barriger are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Philip Mowry, of Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Benjamin F. Castle, 29th U.S. Inf., at Manila, P.I., Oct. 14, 1908.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Everett D. Barlow, 13th U.S. Inf., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Oct. 16.

A son, Albert Garner Spinks, was born to the wife of Capt. M. G. Spinks, U.S.A., at Fort Totten, N.Y., Sept. 20, 1908.

Lieut. Comdr. Armistead Rust, U.S.N., who has been assigned to command the *Hist*, will also be in command of the Cape Cruz-Casilda Survey Expedition.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, U.S.N., and Mrs. Casey have returned to their home on P street, Washington, D.C., after spending some time at Hot Springs, Va.

Capt. T. Holcomb, Jr., U.S.M.C., will sail from San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 10, en route to Peking, China, for duty with the marine battalion at the American Legation there.

Brig. Gen. James Allen, U.S.A., Chief Signal Officer of the Army, arrived at New York from Europe Oct. 20. While abroad he witnessed the balloon race in Germany for the International Cup.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., will be the guest of Col. David E. Austin, 13th Coast Art. Regt., N.G. N.Y., on Thursday, Nov. 12, when he will review the regiment in the armory in Brooklyn.

Gen. and Mrs. John McClellan were at the Hotel Cumberland, New York city, last week, and left on Tuesday, Oct. 20, for Washington, where they will be at the Hotel Gordon for a good part of the winter.

Lieut. O. D. Duncan, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Duncan have leased a house at 42 Shepard avenue, East Orange, N.J., and expect to make that place their home. Lieutenant Duncan is practicing law at 79 Wall street, New York.

Brig. Gen. Eli L. Huggins, U.S.A., retired, whose home is Berkeley, Cal., has contributed a column of very smoothly written translations of a number of gems from the elder French poets to the San Francisco Argonaut of Oct. 10.

Mrs. Frank Sadler, who has been the house guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. Henry C. Dinger, U.S.N., and Mrs. Dinger, at their home on Q street, Washington, D.C., has left for New York, where she will open her home on Madison avenue.

Miss Mary Benton has been selected by Governor John Burke, of North Dakota, to christen the new battleship named after that state when it is launched at Quincy, Mass., on Nov. 10. Miss Benton was born and grew to womanhood in Fargo, N.D. She is the daughter of Col. John D. Benton, a Democrat, who has always taken a leading part in state politics.

The Medal of Honor Legion of the United States, composed of the holders of medals of honor awarded by Congress, followed their eighteenth annual convention, held on Oct. 16, with a dinner in the Hotel Astor Oct. 17. The toastmaster was Comdr. M. Emmett Urell, colonel of the 1st Infantry of Washington. The speakers included Major Gen. Fred D. Grant, U.S.A.; Chaplain James J. Kane, U.S.N.; Congressman William Sulzer, and Gen. George B. Loud.

There was a large gathering of Daughters of the Revolution at Stony Point, near Peekskill, N.Y., Oct. 17, to witness the laying of the cornerstone of the memorial arch that is being erected there to mark the battlefield where many lives were lost in the capture of Stony Point by General Wayne during the Revolutionary War. Among the articles placed in the cornerstone was a medal awarded to Gen. Anthony Wayne for bravery in connection with the capture of this historic spot.

Among recent visitors to West Point were Mr. and Mrs. John D. Drum, of Boston, Mass. Mr. Drum, who is the eldest son of the late Capt. John Drum, 10th U.S. Inf., and a brother of Capt. Hugh A. Drum, 23d U.S. Inf., was married to Miss Anna F. Flatley, daughter of Mrs. Joseph F. Flatley, of Boston, in St. Cecilia's Church in that city on Oct. 1. His brother, Rev. Walter M. Drum, S.J., professor of Scriptures at Woodstock College, Woodstock, Md., assisted at the ceremony.

The officers and ladies of Fort Ontario, N.Y., gave a brilliant entertainment in the form of a masquerade ball in the post gymnasium Oct. 14. The hall was beautifully decorated with autumn foliage, evergreens, palms, ferns, flags and Japanese lanterns by Lieutenants Malloy and Matile. Delicious refreshments were served by a New York caterer. Among the notable costumes were: Mrs. Luther Mott, Indian princess; Mrs. Karl Kellogg, gypsy queen; Miss Elsie Gray, French doll; Mr. Schuler, Robin Hood; Dr. Eddy, chef; Messrs. Benson and Bradford, Chinamen, and many others from Oswego. From the post: Major Taggart, Napoleon; Mrs. Jenks, Gretchen; Miss Jenks, Dolly Varden; Mrs. Hay, French maid; Lieutenant Hay, Yiddish peddler; Mrs. Thompson, cap and gown; Mrs. Peck, Colonial dame; Mrs. Cabaniss, Spanish lady; Mrs. Mitchell, college graduate; Captain Jenks, Friar Tuck; Lieutenant Mitchell, chauffeur; Lieutenant Dusenberry, Spanish caballero; Lieutenant Matile, Mephisto; Lieutenant Thompson, cloistered monk; Lieutenant La Garde, Filipino Lao; Lieut. Malloy, Busster Brown.

Following is a list of the first fifty living companions in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, U.S., as they now stand on the roll of the Commandery of the state of Pennsylvania as members of this Commandery or transferred to other commanderies to Sept. 30, 1908. Numbers 15 and 16 are the two surviving original members of the New York Commandery: 1. Thomas Mitchell, 2. Harry C. Blye, 3. Charles Marquand Burns, Jr., 4. Thomas W. Neill, 5. James E. Montgomery, 6. George A. Fairlamb, 7. Augustine T. Lynch, 8. Joshua L. Chamberlain, 9. Edwin A. Landell, 10. William Sprague, 11. William W. H. Davis, 12. Francis B. Jones, 13. Samuel N. Lewis, 14. Charles A. Vernou, U.S.A.; 15. William C. Church, 16. Horatio C. King, 17. George H. Cooke, 18. William B. Rawle, 19. Anson G. McCook, 20. Powell Stackhouse, 21. Nicholas Baggs, 22. Richard Young, 23. Marshall I. Ludington, 24. George Varney, 25. Robert L. Meade, 26. Ralph W. P. Allen, 27. Charles G. Barth, 28. Alexander Lawrie, 29. Alexander W. Russell, 30. Orleans Longacre, 31. Charles Bird, 32. George W. Hamersly, 33. Joseph E. Johnson, 34. Frederick W. Sparling, 35. James R. Tyron, U.S.N.; 36. John W. Moore, 37. David M. Gregg, 38. Peter C. Hains, U.S.A.; 39. Webster J. Colburn, 40. Daniel W. Burke, 41. Galusha Pennypacker, U.S.A.; 42. John Y. Taylor, 43. Jacob H. Dewees, 44. Albert W. Bacon, 45. Louis H. Carpenter, 46. James F. Wade, 47. John V. Furey, 48. Henry C. Cochrane, U.S.M.C.; 49. Alfred E. Lewis, 50. Wilson T. Hartz. The original number of the first on the list was 16 and that of the last 466.

Among the cup winners at the Washington Horse Show last week was P.A. Surg. Cary T. Grayson, U.S.N.

A daughter, Celeste Mauree, was born to the wife of Capt. M. C. Smith, 14th Cav., at Boise Barracks, Oct. 7, 1908.

Capt. and Mrs. James B. Dillard, U.S.A., have taken a house at 1827 S street, Washington, D.C., for the winter.

Mrs. Phillip, the widow of the late Rear Admiral John W. Phillip, U.S.N., is spending the winter in Washington, D.C., at 1758 Corcoran street.

Gen. and Mrs. Ernest A. Garlington, U.S.A., and Miss Sally Garlington have taken a house at 2017 Bancroft Place, Washington, D.C., for the winter.

Mrs. Kelton, the widow of the late General Kelton, U.S.A., will sail for England on Nov. 7, where she will spend several months visiting her sisters.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Newton E. Mason, U.S.N., and their two children have returned to Washington, D.C., and opened their home on Biltmore street.

Mrs. Osterhaus, the wife of Capt. Hugo Osterhaus, U.S.N., spent the past week at the Washington Navy Yard, D.C., as the guest of her son, Lieut. Hugo W. Osterhaus, U.S.N.

Col. Wm. S. Patten, depot quartermaster, New York city, with his daughter, Miss Christine, has taken apartments for the winter at the Hotel Orleans, 100 West 80th street, New York city.

Majors Beecher B. Ray and Timothy D. Keleher, Pay Dept., U.S.A., started from Fort Sheridan, Ill., Oct. 22, for a three days' walking test. The first day they will march twenty miles; the second sixteen, and the third fourteen.

Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U.S.A., arrived at the New Grand Hotel in New York city on Oct. 23, and was to leave next day to spend a few days in Connecticut. General Smith and wife will sail on the S.S. Baltic, White Star line for England on Oct. 31, to be gone about six months.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Joseph N. Hemphill, U.S.N., have returned to Washington, D.C., and opened their P street residence for the winter. Mrs. Hemphill spent the summer in the mountains of North Carolina with her daughter, Mrs. Allen, the wife of Civil Engr. Walter H. Allen, U.S.N.

Capt. James M. Helm, U.S.N., has been assigned to command the battleship Idaho, relieving Capt. Samuel W. B. Diehl, who recently suffered a stroke of apoplexy. Captain Diehl is rapidly recovering, but the Department feels that the work of commanding a battleship is too hard on his health at present.

Gen. and Mrs. G. F. Elliott, U.S.M.C., who have been in Washington for the early autumn, have gone to New York and are staying at the Hotel Wolcott. General Elliott is attending to some official business which will keep him for many weeks in New York, where he always makes the Wolcott his headquarters.

Brig. Gen. Daingerfield Parker, U.S.A.; Col. Green Clay Goodloe, U.S.M.C., and Mr. Stadius Meade, of Washington city, were present at the meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati at Richmond, Va., on Oct. 19. The Society was cordially entertained at the Westmoreland Club, where the annual meeting was held.

Army and Navy arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending Oct. 21, 1908, were as follows: Capt. M. S. Jarvis and Major A. M. Palmer, U.S.A.; Lieut. L. Cravens, U.S.A., and Mrs. Cravens; Major F. G. Mauldin, U.S.A.; Comdr. F. H. Bailey, U.S.N.; Dr. J. C. Dougherty and Gen. S. Snyder, U.S.A., and Med. Dir. A. A. Hoehling, U.S.N.

A son, John Lininger, who tipped the scales at just six ounces over seven pounds, was born to the wife of Lieut. Clarence Lininger, 1st U.S. Cav., at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, Sept. 18, 1908. Mrs. Lininger is the daughter of Dr. F. H. Boynton, an oculist, of 36 West 50th street, New York city, and a niece of Lieut. Col. Granger Adams, 5th Field Art., U.S.A.

Arrivals at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, during the week ending Oct. 22, included the following: Gen. J. H. Smith, U.S.A., and Mrs. Smith; Capt. Alfred Hoyt, U.S.R.C.S., and Mrs. Hoyt; Capt. S. McC. Decker; Capt. H. Burgess, Capt. E. H. Schulz, Capt. T. C. Lyster, Gen. James Allen, Col. George H. Torney and Gen. M. V. Sheridan, U.S.A.; Pay Dir. Leeds C. Kerr, U.S.N.; Gen. H. C. Ward, U.S.A., and Dr. R. T. Oliver, U.S.A.; Mrs. Oliver and child.

The Italian cruiser Fieramosca has been ordered to await the Duke of the Abruzzi at New York, whither the cruiser Etruria will also be sent. It is understood that the two warships will escort the duke and his bride to Italy. The statement is made also that no member of the Elkins family will attend the official ceremony of the transcription of the marriage deed in Rome, and that when Senator Elkins visits Italy later he will receive the title of Chevalier of Annunziate.

Lieut. Frank T. Evans, U.S.N., attached to the battleship Louisiana, son of Rear Admiral Evans, according to a newspaper despatch from Yokohama, Japan, Oct. 18, has been found guilty of absenting himself from his post while officer of the deck and disrespect to his superior officer. Rear Admiral Sperry received the papers while the battleships were at Manila and has just announced a sentence providing that Lieutenant Evans shall lose 150 numbers and shall be publicly reprimanded. The Commander-in-Chief adds that in his opinion the sentence is inadequate, but has approved it in order that Lieutenant Evans shall not entirely escape punishment.

The performance given by the Ben Greet Players on the lawn of the White House for the benefit of the Children's Playgrounds, was a brilliant success and largely attended by official and residential society. Among the guests in the box of President Roosevelt were Mrs. Rixey, the wife of Surgeon Gen. Presley M. Rixey, U.S.N.; Miss Belle Hagner, Miss Elizabeth Parker, Lieut. Chauncy Shackford, U.S.N.; Capt. Archibald W. Butt, U.S.A. The Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Newberry had in their box Miss Esther Denny, the daughter of Col. Frank L. Denny, U.S.M.C.; Miss Henriette Fitch, the daughter of Chief Engr. Henry W. Fitch, U.S.N., and Miss Carol Newberry.

Col. and Mrs. Thomas W. Symons, after spending the summer at their country place in Cazenovia, N.Y., have returned to Washington and will be at their home, No. 20 Lafayette Square, during the coming winter. Although Colonel Symons was recently retired from active service in the Engineer Corps of the Army at his own request, he still retains his connection with the great canal work of the state of New York as consulting and advisory engineer. For the present, at least, he will continue to make his home in Washington. Miss Margaretta Symons, in company with Miss Betty Poe, daughter of the late Gen. O. M. Poe, is traveling and studying in

Europe, where she will spend about a year. The young ladies are now in Spain.

A handsome granite monument has been erected to the memory of the late Col. Charles Bentzoni, U.S.A., by his widow in Hollywood cemetery near Los Angeles, Cal., and on the afternoon of Oct. 11 the monument was unveiled in the presence of members of the M.O.L.L.U.S. and the U.S.A., and friends of the family. The services were most simple and impressive. The dedication was made by Chaplain W. F. Hubbard, U.S.A., who likened the career of the dead soldier to the lives of the old heroes of Rome. The solid granite stone, indestructible by the elements, Chaplain Hubbard said, was a fitting memorial to one whose life was an example for the rising generation. The great flag covering the monument was removed by Sergt. Joseph Luckadoe, who served eighteen years under Colonel Bentzoni's command. The only other address made was by Major W. L. Kneeler, U.S.A., who for twenty-five years was a friend of Colonel Bentzoni. Major Kneeler, in the course of his remarks, said: "A year ago to-day, Colonel Bentzoni was laid to rest. During that year we have felt the poorer because of his absence. Time, the great healer of all wounds, has softened our sorrow, and yet, to-day, we truly grieve with her who, by her devotion, made the years of his life happy. With her we pledge an affectionate remembrance of the dead. Colonel Bentzoni's distinguished military career is a matter of record, and his personal characteristics, that inspired our love, are fresh in our hearts." Two songs, "There is a Fountain Filled With Blood" and "The Homeland," were rendered. Mrs. Bentzoni stood close to the grave during the ceremony. The monument is graven with an Army blanket thrown over its broad summit, on which rest two crossed swords and a helmet and branches of oak and laurel.

THE HAINS CASE.

The grand jury in the case of Capt. Peter C. Hains, C.A.C., U.S.A., and T. Jenkins Hains, charged with murder in the first degree for killing William E. Annis at Bay Side Yacht Club last August, handed in true bills on Oct. 17. Although T. Jenkins Hains had been held as an accessory to the murder, the indictment charges him, as well as his brother, with being a principal. The witnesses who testified before the grand jury did not include either Mrs. Annis or Mrs. Hains, the wife of the Army captain. The attitude of Mrs. Hains in the trial has been the subject of much speculation. Counsel for the Hains brothers has entered a demurral, asserting that the indictment was improperly drawn. Decision on this point is to be rendered on Monday next.

Mrs. Hains's motion for alimony, counsel fees and the custody of her children in the suit against her for absolute divorce by Captain Hains, was denied in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, this week. Justice Carr explains his decision with a statement that Captain Hains has no means to provide for either alimony or counsel fees, while Mrs. Hains is now with her parents in a comfortable home. In the case of the children, Justice Carr says they do not appear to be suffering greatly from enforced absence from either parent, and, as it would be necessary for Mrs. Hains to remove them to the home of her parents in Massachusetts, he declines to interfere. The three children are at the home of General Hains in New Jersey. In conclusion the Justice said: "The circumstances of the parties are so extraordinary as to render it inadvisable at this moment to do anything to disturb the existing situation. The motion will be denied without prejudice to its renewal under such change of circumstances as will justify active interference by the court."

In her testimony before the Court Mrs. Hains made complete denial of the alleged misconduct on her part, and while she acknowledged signing a paper which she supposed contained some admission of infidelity, she contends that she was forced to put her name to the paper after her brother-in-law, T. Jenkins Hains, had compelled her to drink a glass of whiskey. All the trouble leading to and resulting from her husband's distrust of her fidelity is ascribed by Mrs. Hains to this same brother-in-law, whose improper advances she had repulsed, and in return for which, Mrs. Hains asserts, T. Jenkins Hains had sworn to "get even."

Mrs. Hains, in her affidavit, charges her husband with cruel and inhuman treatment, and that he abandoned her and failed to provide for her. She alleges that shortly after her marriage her husband compelled her to drink intoxicating liquors against her will and to smoke in company with other men whom he introduced to her. In May, 1906, she alleges he administered and compelled her to take drugs and undergo violent bodily exercise in the hope of avoiding an operation, and that her life was endangered. On May 31, 1908, at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., she says, her husband awoke in the middle of the night, wrongfully accused her and threatened to kill her. He confined her to her room, and while weak from lack of food and frightened from the plaintiff's violence, compelled her to drink large quantities of whiskey, and while in a partly unconscious condition the plaintiff, together with his father, Peter C. Hains; his brother, T. Jenkins Hains, and plaintiff's then attorney, David C. Bennett, Jr., forced her to sign some paper previously prepared by them, which she has never read.

THE ARMY WELCOME AT TULARE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In view of the frequent articles in reference to soldiers not being admitted into various places of amusement when in uniform and of the attitude of civilians toward them in some cases, and evident reluctance to associate with our soldiers when in uniform shown by some civilians, as well as the conditions often found to obtain in some communities when commands are marching through portions of the United States on practice marches, where residents of the smaller towns dislike to have them camp at all, and when they finally reluctantly consented to having the command camp they offer a miserable camp ground and charge a high price for its use for the night, well knowing that the ground is thereby in no way injured and then quote forage and other necessary provisions to Uncle Sam's men at a figure about fifty per cent. over the regular rate to a civilian, it is desired that the following be given space in your paper to show conclusively that there are still in existence communities where people are still glad, and even proud, of our soldiers and willing to show a proper attitude in their associations with them.

On Sept. 16, 1908, the little command which had been on duty at Sequoia Park during the summer season marched into Tulare, Cal., where it desired to camp over night. The command was met by a delegation of

citizens of the town and escorted to the city park, where it was given the best camp in the town and everything to be desired. Water troughs were moved in and placed upon the ground right in the camp and no charges made for the camp whatever. The school was given a recess and the children all brought to the camp ground to see the command arrive and go into camp.

The officers were entertained at lunch, dinner, and by an automobile excursion throughout the surrounding orchards the entire afternoon. An open-air concert was given in the evening and the entertainment was very nice and every soldier was welcomed. For the remainder of the evening a dance was given in the hall, which was located right at the camp ground. Every soldier was welcomed, and assured that conduct was what counted with the citizens of the town and that there was no prejudice against the soldier in uniform with Tulare. Many of the men of the command danced and were treated with every courtesy and given every opportunity to enjoy themselves.

Effort was made to get the command to remain for a few days, but when assured that this could not be done a committee was arranged to see the command break camp and get on the road the next morning. In leaving Tulare every member of the command appreciated what had been done for them and a warm place will ever remain in their hearts for the town. The reception was due to the efforts of Mr. R. Linder and those whom he appealed to, and was a showing of a spirit which goes a long distance toward causing one to forget some of the receptions in other places, which are often read of in your paper.

The question having arisen whether deteriorated drugs may be sold by the Medical Department of the Army without such sale being held to be a violation of the Pure Food Law it has been brought up by a report of the Inspector General of the Army. After a careful review of the existing law the Attorney General has rendered a decision in the matter on which the Judge Advocate General bases the following conclusions: It is proper to observe that, as subsistence stores are presumed to be in proper condition upon their arrival at a military post and, in a majority of cases, become deteriorated while held in store, their sale, when so deteriorated, constitutes in a majority of cases a sale in state commerce, to which the Food and Drugs Act would have no application. The sale of deteriorated substances is permissible in any state, except that in which they are manufactured, provided the labels are so modified as not to mislead purchasers. The sale of deteriorated subsistence stores is not forbidden by the Act of June 30, 1906, at military posts or on reservations, transports, etc., as such a sale is a domestic sale, over which Congress has no jurisdiction. An order of the War Department would be operative, being in furtherance of the Pure Food Law, and not in conflict with state law.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Luke E. Wright.
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff.

S.O., OCT. 22, WAR DEPT.
First Lieut. Guy B. G. Hanna is detailed for general recruiting service at Louisville, Ky.
Leave for four months on surgeon's certificate granted Veterinarian Sidney L. Hunter.
Leave three months account of sickness granted Capt. Adolph K. Berners, P.S.

The following officers, Coast Artillery, are relieved at Fort Hamilton, will proceed to Fort Hancock, for station in connection with the establishment of headquarters Southern Artillery District of New York, at that post; Capt. Edwin O. Sarratt, Capt. Percy M. Kessler, Capt. Granville Sevier, 1st Lieut. Chester J. Goodier.

G.O. 154, SEPT. 24, 1908, WAR DEPT.
G.O. No. 41, W.D., Feb. 28, 1907, as amended by Par. II, G.O. No. 138, W.D., June 24, 1907; Par. II, G.O. No. 74, W.D., May 9, 1908; Par. III, G.O. No. 97, W.D., June 5, 1908, and by Par. I, G.O. No. 112, W.D., July 7, 1908, is further amended. The amendments relate to accompanying tables of land-grant and bond-sided railroads, containing references to all legislation affecting such roads to date.

G.O. 156, OCT. 1, 1908, WAR DEPT.
This order amends so much of page 3, G.O. No. 81, W.D., May 16, 1908, as relates to the allowance of small-arms ammunition for educational institutions at which officers of the Army are detailed.

G.O. 160, OCT. 10, 1908, WAR DEPT.
I. Under the provisions of Par. 221, Army Regulations, the post of Fort George Wright, Washington, is designated to display the garrison flag, in addition to the posts so designated on page 14, G.O. No. 109, W.D., June 29, 1908.

II. 1. In movements by rail of recruits or organizations, when special train service is provided and the time required for the journey will exceed forty-eight hours and the number of men to be transported is forty or more, the Quartermaster's Department will arrange, whenever practicable, to provide kitchen tourist cars for the journey at the rate of one for each three hundred men or fraction thereof, and will arrange with the carriers to furnish a sufficient number of tables for each troop car. The kitchens will be completely equipped by the contractor for the preparation of meals, and a sufficient number of deep enameled plates to properly serve the troops will be provided as a part of the kitchen equipment. The contractor will also provide a cook and a cook's helper for each kitchen and the Subsistence Department will reimburse the contractor for the wages of these men from the time of their departure from their home stations to the time of their return thereto. The contractor will also provide the ice necessary for the preservation of stores en route, and will submit bills therefor to the Subsistence Department for payment.

2. Payment for the use of the kitchen part of the car will be made by the Subsistence Department at the contract rate for two sections of a tourist car between the initial and terminal points of the journey.

3. A mess officer designated by the commanding officer will have general charge of the rations and the cooking and serving of meals and will report to the commanding officer any loss or damage to any portion of the kitchen equipment and the names of the persons or organizations responsible for such loss or damage, in order that the money value may be collected at once from company funds or other source and charged against such persons or organizations. When it is impracticable to send an officer with the troops, the non-commissioned officer in charge will perform the duties herein prescribed for the mess officer.

4. When it is impracticable to secure kitchen tourist cars as herein contemplated, the Quartermaster's Department will provide, for like journeys, sufficient space in a baggage or other car for use by the command as a kitchen, the equipment for which will be provided by the Subsistence Department as contemplated by paragraph 266, Manual for the Subsistence Department.

5. The garrison ration will be issued to recruits or troops traveling with kitchen tourist cars, or when space in a baggage or other car is used by the command as a kitchen. At the end of the journey the unconsumed rations will be divided

among the organizations of the command, or if there are no organizations traveling, will be turned into the nearest commissary.

6. So much of G.O. No. 86, W.D., May 8, 1906, as may be in conflict with any of the provision of this order is rescinded.

By order of the Secretary of War:

WILLIAM P. DUVALL, Major Gen., Act. C. of S.

COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

G.O. 161, OCT. 12, 1908, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. at Washington Barracks, D.C., of which Col. Joseph W. Duncan, Gen. Staff, was president and Capt. Peter C. Harris, Gen. Staff, judge advocate, for the trial of Capt. Frank A. Cook, comsy.

Charge: "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 31st Article of War."

Specification 1 alleged that Captain Cook was drunk and disorderly in a public street car, on the streets of the city of Washington, D.C., about 12:30 a.m., on Aug. 4, 1908.

Specification 2 alleged that Captain Cook, by his drunken, disorderly and boisterous conduct in a public street car, on the streets of the city of Washington, D.C., made it necessary that he be secured and turned over to the police, about 12:30 a.m., Aug. 4, 1908.

To which charge and specifications the accused pleaded "not guilty."

Findings: Of the first specification, "guilty"; of the second specification, "guilty, except the words, 'and boisterous,' and of the excepted words, not guilty"; of the charge, "guilty."

Sentence: "To be dismissed from the service of the United States."

The record of the proceedings of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of Capt. Frank A. Cook, comsy, having been submitted to the President, the following are his orders thereon:

"The White House, Washington, Oct. 8, 1908.
The sentence imposed by the court in the case of Capt. Frank A. Cook, Sub. Dept., is hereby confirmed. Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of War, the sentence is commuted to a reduction of four files in military rank on the list of captains in the Subsistence Department. As commuted the sentence will be duly executed.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

By order of the Secretary of War:

WILLIAM P. DUVALL, Major Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

G.O. 162, OCT. 13, 1908, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I.—Par. 705, Army Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

705. All returns of stores or supplies will be rendered as required by regulations or orders. Those of subsistence stores and subsistence property will be forwarded within ten days after the expiration of the accounting periods and those of other classes of stores and property within twenty days to the chiefs of bureaus to which they pertain. In cases in which complete transfer of property from one officer to another occurs within an accounting period, a return will be forwarded by the officer making the transfer within twenty days after the date of such transfer; but when ordinance property is transferred by a commanding officer of an ordnance establishment, or by an artillery district, ordinance officer, within an accounting period, the transfer of accountability will be made on the current return, which will be completed and rendered by the officer accountable at the close of the accounting period.

II.—Sections 17 and 18 of the table in Par. 1053, Army Regulations, are amended to read as follows:

Non-commissioned officers
above grade number
16, Par. 9, and firemen,
Coast Artillery Corps,
each 1 2 1 1 4 1 3 1
Non-commissioned officers
below grade 15, Par. 9,
and privates, when on
detached service or as-
signed to special duty
of such nature as to
necessitate the hiring or
leasing of quarters,
each 1 2 1 1 4 1 3 1
By order of the Secretary of War:
J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 163, OCT. 15, 1908, WAR DEPARTMENT.
Par. I, G.O. No. 179, W.D., Nov. 28, 1904, is rescinded
and the following substituted therefor:

1. No changes in or extensions of wharves, systems of water supply, sewerage, plumbing, heating, gas or electric lighting, roads, walks, Government laundries or ice plants will be made at military posts or in any buildings thereto, nor will existing sewer, water, gas or electric lighting mains be tapped for supplying additional service without proper authority from the War Department, and under no circumstances will material, apparatus or supplies furnished, or funds apportioned by the Quartermaster's Department for repairs to or the operation of established plants or systems of the kind mentioned be used in making changes in or extensions of such plants or systems.

When changes in or additions to any of the above mentioned systems or plants at a post are required a statement of the necessity therefor, accompanied by detailed information relative thereto, and estimates of cost on the prescribed form, with map or drawings to illustrate, will be submitted to the Quartermaster General of the Army through military channels.

2. Hereafter all estimates for repairs to systems of water supply, sewerage, plumbing, heating, gas or electric lighting will embody statements from the quartermaster and the post commander showing whether the need for repairs is due to ordinary wear and tear or to breakage or carelessness in handling, and if the latter the statements will give sufficient details to place the responsibility.

Requirements for plumbing fixtures, toilet fittings or bathroom trimmings, range boilers, hot-water heaters and tanks, all electric and gas-lighting fixtures (except glassware and lamps), distributing tablets and switches, heating boilers and radiators, to replace those broken or worn out, will be accompanied by the detailed statement of the officer occupying or responsible for the building. In all cases of damage or breakage not due to fair wear the commanding officer will state the action taken by him under Par. 1020, Army Regulations. Department commanders will see that this order is enforced.

3. Estimates for funds for requisitions for supplies required from the Quartermaster's Department for repairs, additions, or alterations to any property or plant installed by any department other than the Quartermaster's Department will show on the face of such estimates or requisitions the name of the department that installed the property or plant.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR 83, OCT. 15, 1908, WAR DEPARTMENT.
Sec. 2, Par. I, Circular, No. 78, W.D., Nov. 21, 1907, is amended to read as follows:

The Ordnance Department will issue arm racks and arm chests provided with locks and hinges for the safe-keeping of small arms. Separate arm chests provided with locks and hinges for the safe-keeping of rifles and revolvers will be issued to mounted organizations only; for other organizations and post ordnance officers arm chests for rifles only will be issued for the safe-keeping of both rifles and revolvers.

Officers who are responsible for small arms, and who neglect to obtain these chests, will be regarded as not having taken every precaution possible to prevent loss.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 160, OCT. 13, 1908, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.
Publishes regulations for the conduct of post and garrison schools.

G.O. 161, OCT. 14, 1908, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.
Major Walter A. Bethel, judge advocate, judge advocate of the department, will, in addition to his other duties, take

charge of the offices of the chief quartermaster of the department and of the chief commissary of the department during the absence of Lieut. Col. Robert R. Stevens, D.Q.M.G., chief Q.M. of the department.

By order of Colonel Maus:

W. A. SIMPSON, A.G.

G.O. 62, OCT. 15, 1908, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.
Gives instructions relative to the practical training of troops in this department.

G.O. 127, OCT. 5, 1908, DEPT. OF THE EAST.
Publishes a table, showing the best records made at the Field Day Meets, held during the second quarter of this year.

G.O. 93, OCT. 10, 1908, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.
Published school regulations for the school term to commence on Nov. 1, 1908, and terminate on March 31 next.

G.O. 90, SEPT. 17, 1908, DEPT. OF TEXAS.
Published regulations governing the instruction in post and garrison schools in this Department.

G.O. 92, SEPT. 19, 1908, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Announces that the months of November and December, 1908, and January, February and March, 1909, are the season for garrison training for the troops in this Department, and the months of April, May, June, July, August, September and October, 1909, the season for field training.

G.O. 47, AUG. 24, 1908, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

This order gives the full program for the Division Military Meet for 1909, to be held at Manila, beginning Jan. 11. Preceding the meet there will be a Division Polo Tournament at Manila commencing Jan. 5, 1909.

Capt. Malvern Hill Barnum, 8th Cav., aide-de-camp, is announced as officer in charge of the military meet, and of the Division Polo Tournament. Each cavalry regiment will send a team of four players and two substitutes to the Polo Tournament.

The Division Military Meet will consist of special events, organization events and athletic events.

Special events will be: A. Steeplechase, 1½ miles, open to all army officers in the Philippines. B. Exhibition in horsemanship; and feats that the rider chooses to give. Open to two officers from each cavalry regiment, one from each battalion of field artillery, and two other officers from each department.

C. One Mile Flat Race, open to troopers and enlisted men of light batteries, not to exceed two from each competing troop or battery. D. Roman Race, No. 37. Distance one-half mile. Standing start. One entry authorized from each competing troop of cavalry, from each battery of light artillery. E. Boxing for points. F. Wrestling. Catch-as-catch can.

G. Pack Train Contest. H. Escort Wagon Contest (drivers), No. 89. One wagon from each train to compete. I. Dougherty Wagon Contest, No. 90. Four animals, mules or horses. J. Wagon Train Contest, No. 91.

The Organization Events will be for troops of cavalry, companies of infantry, batteries of light artillery, platoons of mountain batteries, machine gun platoons, detachments of the Hospital Corps, and companies of scouts, the latter to compete among themselves.

The Athletic Events will be for department teams each of twenty-five men from the Regular Service to be selected by the department commander from any enlisted men of his command.

In addition, enlisted men of the staff corps not under the jurisdiction of department commanders, and men of the coast artillery, may compete when authorized from division headquarters.

Representatives from the scout organizations ordered to the meet will contest among themselves in athletic events.

The organizations to take part in the meet will be as follows: A troop of cavalry and a company of infantry from each regiment; the three batteries, of light artillery; a platoon from each of the mountain batteries; one company of scouts from each battalion, and two separate companies to be selected by the division commander.

A machine gun platoon from each department. A detachment of ten men of the Hospital Corps from the Division Hospital; thirty men of the Hospital Corps from the Department of Luzon; fifteen from the Department of the Visayas, and fifteen from the Department of Mindanao. All competitors from the Hospital Corps will be included in the foregoing numbers.

A pack train to consist of three packers, ten pack and three saddle mules, one bell mare and the necessary equipment will be sent to the meet from each of the posts of Jolo, Fort William McKinley, Camp Stotsenburg and Camp Mc-Grath; a train of ten four-line escort wagons from each of the following places: the Land Transportation Corral, Manila, Fort William McKinley and Camp Stotsenburg; and one four-line dougherty wagon from the Land Transportation Corral, Manila, and one from each department, to be selected by the department commander.

The engineer company at Fort William McKinley, the Signal Corps company, Manila, and the Coast Artillery companies, will render such services and give such exhibitions as may be designated later.

A.A.U. Rules will govern throughout the meet wherever they apply. Suitable trophies will be awarded the winners. All organizations, polo teams, detachments and competitors will be in Manila not later than Jan. 4, 1909. When practicable they will march to Manila.

G.O. 50, AUG. 18, 1908, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

First Lieut. Walter S. Grant, 3d Cav., aide-de-camp, will, in addition to his other duties, assume temporary charge of the office of the judge advocate of the department, relieving Major Ira A. Haynes, A.G.

By command of Brigadier General Hodges:

W.S. GRANT, 1st Lieut., 3d Cav., A.D.C., A.A.G.

G.O. 51, AUG. 22, 1908, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

I. First Lieut. Walter S. Grant, 3d Cav., aide-de-camp, is relieved from further duty in charge of the office of the judge advocate of the department.

II. Capt. Marr O'Connor, acting judge advocate, having reported at these headquarters, this date, is announced as judge advocate of the department.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Brig. Gen. Winfield E. Edgerly, to take effect on or about Oct. 28, 1908. (Oct. 19, W.D.)

Brig. Gen. S. Edgerly, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Archibald F. Commissary, 7th Cav., aide-de-camp, will proceed to and make the annual inspection of Forts Assiniboine, William Henry Harrison and Missoula, Mont.; Fort Lincoln, N.D., and thence via St. Paul to Fort Snelling, Minn. (Oct. 14, 1908.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. F. BELL, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Leave for twenty-four days is granted Major Henry C. Cabell, General Staff Corps. (Oct. 12, D.D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. F. C. AINSWORTH, A.G.

Col. William A. Simpson, A.G., these headquarters, will proceed to the camp of instruction, Atascadero, for duty in connection with the maneuvers. (Oct. 10, D. Cal.)

So much of Par. 12, S.O. 215, Sept. 15, 1908, W.D., as directs Major Frederick Perkins, A.G., to proceed on the transport to sail from San Francisco, Nov. 5, 1908, for the Philippine Islands is amended so as to direct Major Perkins to proceed on the transport to sail Dec. 5, 1908. Leave for one month is granted Major Perkins. (Oct. 19, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. JAMES B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Capt. Abraham S. Bickham, Q.M., is relieved from duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, and will proceed to Philadelphia for duty, as his assistant, relieving Capt. John R. E. Hanney, Q.M., of that duty. Captain Hanney will repair to Washington and report in person to the Quartermaster General of the Army for duty in his office. (Oct. 16, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Henry F. Freedman, U.S.A., was tried by a G.C.M. at Fort Assiniboine, charged with conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. The specifications alleged that he agreed with one Arthur Conlon, of Havre, Mont., that certain plumbing work would be done for the sum of \$480; did knowingly attempt to deceive his said C.O. by falsely reporting to him that the said Conlon would do the work for \$780. He was found not guilty and was acquitted. (Oct. 18, D.D.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted Capt. George H. Penrose, Q.M. (Oct. 17, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Lieut. Col. Frank F. Eastman, deputy commissary general, having reported, is announced as chief commissary of the department, relieving Capt. Theodore B. Hacker, C.S. (Oct. 2, D. Mo.)

Capt. Francis J. Koester, C.S., in addition to his other duties will report in person to the president of the Army War College, Washington Barracks, D.C., for the purpose of taking the course of instruction at the college. (Oct. 19, W.D.)

Capt. Frederick W. Stopford, C.S., is relieved from duty as assistant to the purchasing commissary, San Francisco, to take effect Nov. 10, 1908, and will then report at the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty as commissary and in charge of the Training School for Bakers and Cooks at that post, relieving Capt. Henry T. Ferguson, C.S., of those duties. Captain Ferguson upon being thus relieved will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty as assistant to the chief commissary of that department. (Oct. 15, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Daniel O'Connell, Fort Porter, N.Y., will be sent to Washington Barracks, D.C., for the purpose of taking the course of instruction in baking and cooking at the School for Bakers and Cooks. (Oct. 15, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Henry Guth, (appointed Oct. 19, 1908, from sergeant, 32d Co., C.A.C.), Fort Baker, Cal., will be sent to San Francisco, for temporary duty. (Oct. 20, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Samuel H. Edwards, office of the purchasing commissary, Chicago, Ill., will be sent to Fort Riley on Oct. 30, 1908, to relieve Post Comsy. Sergt. Emil H. Steiner. (Oct. 20, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. R. M. O'REILLY, S.G.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Capt. George P. Peed and 1st Lieut. John S. Lambie, Jr., M.C., are detailed as members of the examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., vice Major W. Fitzhugh Carter and Capt. Charles A. Ragan, M.C., relieved. (Oct. 15, W.D.)

Leave for one month and ten days is granted Lieut. Col. Louis Brechemier, M.C., to take effect about Oct. 18, 1908, and he will sail from San Francisco Dec. 5, 1908. (Oct. 15, W.D.)

Capt. Charles A. Ragan, M.C., is relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., and will join his station. (Oct. 15, W.D.)

Leave for one month, effective about Nov. 14, is granted Col. George W. Adair, M.C. (Oct. 12, D.D.)

Capt. Robert M. Blanchard, M.C., from duty at Fort Winnebago, N.M., to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty. (Oct. 20, W.D.)

Capt. James D. Fife, M.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Slocum, N.Y., to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., in time to take the transport sailing from that place about Nov. 5, 1908, for Manila, for special duty with personal identification records. (Oct. 21, W.D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. James Clinton Ballard, M.R.C., recently appointed, with rank from Sept. 25, 1908, is ordered to active duty on account of an existing emergency. He will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Oct. 15, W.D.)

First Lieut. Walter Fundenberg Leech, M.R.C., recently appointed, with rank from Sept. 30, 1908, is ordered to active duty. He will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (Oct. 15, W.D.)

Leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. Harold L. Coffin, M.R.C., to take effect as soon after Oct. 31, 1908, as his services can be spared. (Oct. 15, W.D.)

First Lieut. Oswald F. Henning, M.R.C., from duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill., to take effect upon the expiration of leave granted him, and will then proceed to his home, and he is relieved from active duty. (Oct. 16, W.D.)

Leave for three months, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. Edgar J. Farrow, M.R.C., and he is authorized to leave the division Oct. 15, 1908. (Aug. 31, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Maurice Buchbaum, M.R.C., recently appointed, with rank from Sept. 29, 1908, is ordered to active duty in the Service of the United States. He will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (Oct. 19, W.D.)

First Lieut. Francis M. Wells, M.R.C., Fort Robinson, Neb., will proceed to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., reporting not later than Oct. 25 for temporary duty during the absence on leave of Capt. Harry S. Purnell, M.C. Upon completion of this duty 1st Lieutenant Wells will return to Fort Robinson. (Oct. 12, D. Mo.)

Leave for ten days, about Nov. 20, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. Oswald F. Henning, M.R.C. (Oct. 16, W.D.)

The following assignments to duty of medical officers who arrived on the transport Sheridan, Aug. 31, 1908, are made: 1st Lieut. Henry R. Weston, M.R.C., to division hospital, for temporary duty. Dental Surg. Julian R. Bernheim, will report to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, for assignment to duty. (Sept. 2, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. J. Marshal Wheate, M.R.C., from duty at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., to take effect upon the arrival at that post of 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Pargon, M.R.C., and will then proceed to Fort Lincoln, N.D., for duty. (Oct. 20, W.D.)

First Lieut. Joseph August Pargon, M.R.C., recently appointed, with rank from Sept. 29, 1908, is ordered to active duty. He will proceed to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. (Oct. 20, W.D.)

First Lieut. Charles A. Botte, M.R.C., recently appointed, with rank from Sept. 30, 1908, is ordered to active duty, and will proceed to Fort Lawton, Wash. (Oct. 20, W.D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect Oct. 11, is granted Dental Surg. Hugh G. Voorhees, Fort Snelling. (Oct. 3, D.D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Alexander Berkowitz, H.C., General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., will be sent on the first available transport to Manila, Philippine Islands. (Oct. 19, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Chester B. Leedom, H.C., Fort Columbia, Wash., will be sent on the first available transport to Manila, P.I. (Oct. 21, W.D.)

PAT PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. C. H. WHIPPLE, P.G.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Harry L. Rogers, deputy paymaster general, Sept. 21, 1908, by the Paymaster General of the Army, is extended one month. (Oct. 15, W.D.)

report to his regimental commander for duty. (Sept. 3, Phil. D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C. of O.

Lieut. Col. Orin B. Mitcham, O.D., will proceed to the stations of the following militia batteries for the purpose of inspecting them: 1st Battery, N.G.N.Y., New York city; 2d Battery, N.G.N.Y., New York city; 3d Battery, N.G.N.Y., Brooklyn, N.Y.; Battery A, Field Art., N.G.N.J., East Orange, N.J. (Oct. 19, W.D.)

Sergt. of Ord. Garrett F. Callahan, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 17, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, C.S.O.

The following promotions in the Signal Corps, made by the Acting Chief Signal Officer of the Army, are announced: To be sergeants: Corps: Joseph P. Morris, James W. Anderson, August Hatje, Robert L. Tippie and Christopher B. Latimore to date Oct. 16, 1908. To be corporals: 1st Class Pts. Arthur J. Teller, James H. Anderson, John J. Murphy, Arthur J. Downer, Howard J. Thompson, and Joseph F. Helvenston, to date Oct. 16, 1908. To be sergeants: Corps: Chester O. Bergath, Jack Elbridge, Louis N. Young, and John J. Gannon, to date Oct. 16, 1908. To be corporals: 1st Class Pts. Charles Drennen, Harry D. Coy, Wayne Jackson, Ubile S. Goodman, Walter A. Skiff, Willie Murphy, Jesse F. Milbourne and John H. Carson, to date Oct. 16, 1908.

First Lieut. William N. Hughes, jr., Signal Corps, having reported Aug. 31, 1908, will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty as chief signal officer of that department. (Sept. 3, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Ferdinand W. Fonda, Signal Corps, will report to the chief signal officer of the division for assignment to duty in Manila. (Sept. 30, Phil. D.)

CHAPLAINS.

The resignation by Chaplain Howard S. Wilkinson, of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect Oct. 19, 1908. (Oct. 19, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

The sick leave granted Capt. James D. Tiford, 2d Cav., is extended one month on account of sickness. (Oct. 17, W.D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Leave for 25 days, under exceptional circumstances, to take effect about Oct. 20, 1908, is granted 2d Lieut. Abbott Boone, 3d Cav. (Oct. 9, D.T.)

First Lieut. Dorsey Cullen, 3d Cav., from treatment in the post hospital at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and will return to his station, Del Rio, Tex. Leave for three months, under exceptional circumstances, is granted 1st Lieut. Dorsey Cullen, 3d Cav. (Oct. 8, D.T.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Squadron Sergt. Major Joseph W. Strachan, 4th Cav., will report on Oct. 19, 1908, for examination for the position of post commissary sergeant, U.S. Army. (Oct. 12, D. Mo.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

Leave for one month and twenty days, to take effect on or about Nov. 1, 1908, is granted 2d Lieut. Thomas A. Rothwell, 5th Cav., Fort Apache, Ariz. (Oct. 12, D. Col.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. PARKER.

Cook John Smith, band, 11th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 20, W.D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. A. DODD.

First Lieut. Robert McC. Beck, jr., 12th Cav., Fort Oglethorpe, is granted leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 21, 1908, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days. (Oct. 5, D.G.)

Capt. Robert E. L. Michie, 12th Cav., Fort Oglethorpe, is granted leave for one month, to take effect on or about Oct. 30, 1908. (Oct. 5, D.G.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. A. GODWIN.

Capt. Lawrence J. Fleming, unassigned, 14th Cav., was on Sept. 21 assigned to Troop B.

ARTILLERY.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. W. TAYLOR.

Leave for two months, from Oct. 23, is granted Capt. Henry W. Butner, 2d Field Art. (Oct. 12, D. Mo.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. NILES.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Albert L. Hall, 3d Field Art., is extended one month. (Oct. 15, W.D.)

Second Lieut. John W. Downer, 3d Field Art., Camp Columbia, Havana, will proceed about Oct. 17, 1908, to Fort Riley, for examination for promotion. (Oct. 6, A.C.P.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. A. B. DYER.

Leave for ten days, to take effect about Oct. 19, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. Albert Gilmore, 4th Field Art., side-de-camp. (Oct. 14, D. Lakes.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY.

The following officers are detailed on progressive military work in this department, each with station as indicated below: 1st Lieut. Carl E. Wiggin, C.A.C., Adairsville, Bartow county, Ga.; 1st Lieut. Francis B. Upham, C.A.C., Pinkney, Lawrence county, Tenn.; 1st Lieut. Pierre V. Kieffer, C.A.C., Dover, Craven county, N.C.; 2d Lieut. Olan C. Aleshire, 12th Cav., Careyville, Campbell county, Tenn.; 2d Lieut. William D. Geary, 12th Cav., Collingsville, DeKalb county, Ala. (Oct. 7, D. Gulf.)

Capt. Earl D'A. Pearce, C.A.C., Fort Barrancas, Fla., is granted leave for one month, to take effect on or about Oct. 17, 1908. (Oct. 1, D.G.)

First Lieut. David McC. McNeill, C.A.C., now unassigned, is assigned to the 69th Co. He will join the company to which assigned. (Oct. 19, W.D.)

Capt. Carroll Power, C.A.C., is relieved from duty on recruiting service and will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., for observation and treatment. (Oct. 16, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. William H. Raymond, C.A.C., is extended one month. (Oct. 16, W.D.)

Capt. Granville Sevier, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 123d Co., and placed on the unassigned list. He will report in person to the C.O., Southern Artillery District of New York, for assignment to duty on his staff. (Oct. 16, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, about Oct. 22, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. Hunter B. Porter, C.A.C. (Oct. 14, D.E.)

First Lieut. George E. Turner, C.A.C., Paso Robles, Cal., is relieved from duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map of the United States, and will return to his proper station. (Oct. 13, D. Cal.)

The following promotions of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are announced:

Lieut. Col. Albert Todd promoted to colonel, rank Oct. 10, 1908.

Major Clarence P. Townsley promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank Oct. 10, 1908.

Capt. Daniel W. Ketcham promoted to major, rank Oct. 10, 1908.

Lieutenant Colonel Townsley and Major Ketcham will remain on duty at their present stations. (Oct. 20, W.D.)

The following promotions of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are announced:

First Lieut. Curtis G. Rorebeck promoted to captain, rank Sept. 28, 1908.

Second Lieut. W. T. Eglin promoted to first lieutenant, rank Sept. 28, 1908.

Captain Rorebeck is placed on the unassigned list and will report in person to the C.O., Artillery District of Chesapeake Bay, for duty on his staff. First Lieutenant Eglin is attached to the 128th Company. (Oct. 17, W.D.)

Leave for two months, effective about Dec. 10, 1908, is granted to Capt. Robert F. Woods, C.A.C. (Oct. 19, D.E.)

So much of Par. 22, S.O. 204, Sept. 1, 1908, W.D., as assigns 1st Lieut. Maxwell Murray, C.A.C., to duty on and in command of the U.S. Army mine planter General Henry J.

Hunt, is amended so as to assign him to these duties with station in New York city. (Oct. 17, W.D.)

So much of Par. 23, S.O. 204, Sept. 1, 1908, W.D., as assigns 1st Lieut. William E. Shedd, Jr., C.A.C., to duty on the U.S. Army mine planter General Henry Knox, is amended so as to assign him to that duty with station in New York city. (Oct. 17, W.D.)

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are relieved from duty at their present stations and will proceed to the stations indicated after their respective names: Col. Robert H. Patterson to Fort Banks, Mass. He will assume command of that post and of the Artillery District of Boston. Col. Garland N. Whistler to Fort Worden, Wash. He will assume command of that post and of the Artillery District of Puget Sound. Col. Albert Todd to Fort Totten, N.Y. He will assume command of that post and of the Eastern Artillery District of New York. Lieut. Col. Henry H. Ludlow to Fort Caswell, N.C. He will assume command of that post and of the Artillery District of Cape Fear. Lieut. Col. Samuel E. Allen to Fort Warren, Mass. He will assume command of that post. Major Herman C. Schumm to Fort Hamilton, N.Y. He will assume command of that post. Major William G. Haan to Fort Wadsworth, N.Y. He will assume command of that post. (Oct. 20, W.D.)

First Lieut. Ray L. Avery, C.A.C., will proceed from Fort McKinley, Me., to Fort Constitution, N.H., reporting at latter post not later than Oct. 22, 1908, for the purpose of acting as timekeeper during the second record target practice of the 156th Co. (Mine), C.A.C., to be held Oct. 23, 1908. (Oct. 19, D.E.)

INFANTRY.

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Cook Andrew J. Beck, Co. G, 2d Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 19, W.D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. S. C. CANNON.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 16, 1908, is granted 2d Lieut. Fred A. Cook, 2d Inf., Fort Thomas. Oct. 14, D. Lakes.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Capt. S. J. Schindel, 6th Inf., is relieved from duty at the Army War College, to take effect Oct. 31, 1908, when he will join his regiment. (Oct. 15, W.D.)

Capt. Frederick R. De Funis, Jr., 6th Inf., is relieved from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and upon the expiration of his present leave, will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for temporary duty, upon the completion of which he will join his proper station. (Oct. 15, W.D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Arthur M. Shipp, 8th Inf. (Oct. 13, D. Cal.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. T. YEATMAN.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Charles G. Lawrence, 11th Inf. (Oct. 21, W.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Robert M. Lyon, 11th Inf., is further extended one month. (Oct. 13, A.C.P.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

Leave for fifteen days, effective about Nov. 1, 1908, is granted to 1st Lieut. Guy E. Manning, 12th Inf. (Oct. 19, D.E.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

First Lieut. Kenneth P. Williams, 13th Inf., is relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, and will take station at Prescott, Ariz., and assume charge of construction work at Whipple Barracks, Ariz., relieving Capt. Charles C. Walcutt, 15th Cav., of that duty. (Oct. 16, W.D.)

Battalion Sergt. Major Ernest Simon, 13th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 17, W.D.)

Capt. Palmer E. Pierce, 13th Inf., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., vice Capt. William T. Patten, 13th Inf., relieved. (Oct. 21, W.D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDNER.

So much of Par. 16, S.O. 231, Oct. 3, 1908, W.D., as relates to 2d Lieut. Herbert C. Fooks, 16th Inf., is amended so as to direct him to proceed not later than Nov. 3, 1908, to Fort Howard, Md., for temporary duty instead of to Fort Monroe, Va. (Oct. 16, W.D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Capt. Robert O. Van Horn, 17th Inf., is relieved from duty in the office of the Chief of Staff, to take effect Nov. 15, 1908, and will then join his regiment in Cuba. (Oct. 19, W.D.)

So much of Par. 4, S.O. 225, Sept. 26, 1908, W.D., as directs 1st Lieut. Winfield Harper, 17th Inf., to proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for observation and treatment in the general hospital at that post is revoked. Lieutenant Harper will remain at Fort George Wright, Wash., until further orders. (Oct. 16, W.D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Leave of absence for two months and ten days, to take effect about Nov. 1, 1908, is granted 2d Lieut. Edmund C. Maddill, 19th Inf. (Oct. 13, D.T.)

The leave granted Capt. Frederick G. Lawton, 19th Inf., is extended ten days. (Oct. 9, D.T.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted Capt. Frank D. Webster, 20th Inf., camp of instruction, Atascadero, to take effect upon the return of his company from maneuvers. (Oct. 14, D. Cal.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

The following transfer of officers is hereby made: 2d Lieut. James B. Woolnough, 21st Inf., from Co. H to Co. G, this regiment. Second Lieut. Hugo D. Schultz, 21st Inf., from Co. G to Co. H, this regiment. (Oct. 13, 21st Inf.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.

Capt. George S. Simmonds, 22d Inf., was on Oct. 10, appointed regimental commissary.

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. PAULDING.

First Sergt. Benjamin Setphain, Co. H, 24th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 17, W.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Leave for two months with permission to visit China, Japan and India, is granted 1st Lieut. William S. Mapes, 25th Inf., effective about Oct. 15, 1908. (Sept. 3, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. George R. Harrison, 25th Inf., will proceed to Manila for duty in connection with military mapping. (Sept. 1, Phil. D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. PRATT.

Second Lieut. Howard G. Sharpe, 26th Inf., at his own request is transferred to the 23d Infantry. He will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander and will join the company to which assigned. (Oct. 20, W.D.)

Capt. Guy G. Palmer, 30th Inf., will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Oct. 20, W.D.)

PHYSICAL TESTS.

A board of officers to consist of Capts. Albert E. Truby and Robert L. Carswell, M.C., is appointed to meet at the camp of instruction, Atascadero, Cal., to examine officers.

(Oct. 9, D. Cal.)

The following field officers will report in person to Capt.

Albert E. Truby, M.C., at Atascadero, Cal., for physical examination at such times before Oct. 16, 1908, as may be practicable: Col. Marion P. Maus, 20th Inf.; Col. Frederick A. Smith, 8th Inf.; Col. Walter S. Schuyler, 5th Cav.; Lieut. Col. Robert R. Stevens, deputy Q.M.G.; Lieut. Col. Henry B. Moon, 20th Inf.; Lieut. Col. John B. Bellinger, deputy Q.M.G.; Major Reuben B. Turner, 8th Inf.; Major Frank R. Keifer, M.D.; Major Samuel W. Dunning, 20th Inf.; Major William M. Wright, 8th Inf.; Major George W. McIver, 20th Inf.; Major Harry C. Benson, 14th Cav. The above named field officers will report in person for the purpose of undergoing the test in horsemanship, to Col. Marion P. Maus, 20th Inf., commanding camp of instruction, Atascadero, Cal., at 6 a.m., Oct. 16, 1908. (Oct. 9, D. Cal.)

The following field officers will report in person to Capt. Albert E. Truby, M.C., for physical examination at such times before Oct. 16, as may be practicable: Major John T. Knight, General Staff; Major Fred W. Foster, 5th Cav. The above named officers will report in person for the purpose of undergoing the test in horsemanship, to Col. Marion P. Maus, 20th Inf., commanding camp of instruction, Atascadero, Cal., at 6 a.m., Oct. 16, 1908. (Oct. 10, D. Cal.)

A board of medical officers is appointed to meet at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Oct. 21, 1908, for the purpose of examining field officers. Detail for the board: Capts. Robert N. Winn and Junius C. Gregory, M.C. The following officers will report to the president of the board for the physical examination prescribed: Col. Louis W. Crampton, M.C.; Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Schrader, Q.M.D.; Lieut. Col. William R. Hamilton, C.A.C.; Lieut. Col. Robert N. Getty, 7th Inf.; Major Alfred E. Bradley, M.C.; Major Alexander M. Davis, S.D., and Major Willoughby Walkie, C.A.C. The officers named will take the ride which will be conducted by Lieut. Col. Robert N. Getty, 7th Inf. (Oct. 13, D. Mo.)

A board of medical officers to consist of Capt. Wallace De Witt, M.C.; 1st Lieut. J. Marchal Wheate, M.R.C., will assemble at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., Oct. 15, 1908, for the physical examination of field officers preparatory to their undergoing the test in skill and endurance in riding. (Oct. 13, D.D.)

Major Samuel W. Miller, I.G.D., now at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., will report to the president of the board of medical officers Oct. 15, for physical examination, and if found fit, will report in person to the post commander for the purpose of taking the test in skill and endurance in riding. (Oct. 13, D.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Irvin L. Hunt, 6th Infantry, C.S.; 1st Lieut. Herman Glade, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John W. Simons, Jr., 6th Inf., will assemble at Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., Oct. 19, 1908, to examine into the qualifications of Coms. Sergt. Richard Tandler, 6th Inf., for the position of post commissary sergeant. (Oct. 13, D.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. E. Hugh Cooke, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John H. McGinness, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Jesse D. Elliott, 6th Inf., C.S., will assemble at Fort Lincoln, N.D., Oct. 19, 1908, to examine into the qualifications of post commissary sergeant, U.S.A. (Oct. 13, D.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Fielder M. M. Beall, 28th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Jens E. Stedje, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Stanley L. James, 28th Inf., will assemble at Fort Snelling, Minn., Oct. 19, 1908, to examine into the qualifications of Squadron Sergt. Major John F. Miller, 4th Cav., for position of post commissary sergeant, U.S.A. (Oct. 12, W.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. George R. Cecil, 10th Inf.; Capt. James T. Dean, 10th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Andrew J. White, 10th Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Oct. 27, 1908, to examine into the qualifications of Battalion Sergt. Major Herbert Turner, 10th Inf., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Battalion Sergt. Major Paul R. Zimmerman, 2d Inf., Fort Thomas, Ky., and Sergt. George O. Beebe, General Service Infantry, now on duty at recruiting station, Chicago, Ill., for the position of post commissary sergeant. (Oct. 10, D. Lakes.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Charles C. Smith, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James M. Petty, 20th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Andrew D. Chaffin, 20th Inf., is appointed to

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Oct. 19, 1908.

The 13th Cavalry and the 27th Infantry having returned to the post from the maneuvers at Fort Benjamin Harrison, the garrison is beginning to look a trifle less deserted. They have come back in good shape and report a pleasant march. The Artillery, who have been encamped at Sparta, Wisconsin, and are now on their homeward march, will not be here until the 24th of this month. Major T. Bentley Mott, the commander of the battalion, was forced to discontinue the march on account of the breaking of his collar bone, owing to his horse falling on him.

Col. and Mrs. George K. Hunter, who have been visiting their daughter, Mrs. William V. Carter, have left for Detroit, where they will be with relatives before going East. Mrs. Frank A. Cook, after a short visit with her daughter, Mrs. Elliott, has returned to her home in Washington, D.C. Capt. O. W. Budd and his daughter, Miss Elsa Budd, from San Antonio, Texas, spent the day with Col. and Mrs. Finley last week.

The ladies' sewing club met at Mrs. Elliott's on Tuesday for a most enjoyable afternoon. Miss Steinwender, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Alderdice, during Lieutenant Alderdice's absence at the maneuvers, has returned to her home in New York. Dr. and Mrs. Millikin will leave the post on Tuesday for a two months' leave prior to his departure for the Philippines; his successor, Dr. Hussey, has taken his quarters. Mrs. Williams, wife of Capt. R. C. Williams, 13th Cav., who has been with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Yoe, of Highland Park, during Captain Williams' stay at the maneuvers, has returned to the post.

After a month's leave Lieut. George C. Shaw, 27th Inf., has returned to his station in Cuba. Lieutenant Shaw is a noted rifle shot and won several medals at the competition at Camp Perry this summer. Mrs. Cathro, who has been away during the month of September, has returned to the post. Gen. and Mrs. Carter spent last Sunday with their son and daughter. They left Wednesday for a month to be spent in Washington and New York.

Mrs. Pillow, wife of Lieutenant Pillow, 13th Cav., who left here a few weeks ago to attend the wedding of Miss Howard and Capt. Horace D. Bloomberger, Med. Corps, at Atchison, Kas., was taken ill with appendicitis and was operated on last week. She is now convalescent and will return about Nov. 1. Mrs. Wickliffe, of Topeka, Kas., is now visiting her cousins, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan, Capt., and Mrs. Ryan will shortly have as their guest Miss Jessie Moore, daughter of Gen. Francis Moore. Capt. and Mrs. Case have as their guests Mrs. Caldwell and Miss Martin, of Leavenworth, Kas.

The unsightly shacks that have grown up between the railroad and the post, recently purchased by the government, are being torn down and carted away; Sheridan will be immeasurably improved.

A charming tea was given last Friday by Major and Mrs. Augustus C. Macomber, in honor of their guest, Mrs. Bartian, of Detroit. The table was very prettily decorated with yellow chrysanthemums. All the officers and ladies of the garrison attended. Mrs. Füger, who has been in the East since the Artillery left for Sparta, has returned with her grandmother, Mrs. Gray, for a six weeks' stay prior to their change of station to Fort D. A. Russell.

Miss Henrietta Lewis celebrated her twelfth birthday by entertaining all the boys and girls of the garrison last Saturday afternoon from four to six. The young people present were Octavia Glasgow, Eloise Carter, Helen Moffet, Fanny Otis, Dewees and Randell Finley, Kenneth Moore, Ernest Moffet, Nobles Ryan, Joe Glasgow and Ellis Babcock. Games were played and all reported a pleasant time.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Oct. 19, 1908.

The 13th Cavalry squadron came in Tuesday from a 250-mile practice march. The troops have been constantly on the march since the close of the St. Joseph military tournament.

Capt. S. G. Zinke left Monday for a few days' stay in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Moller, of St. Louis, Mo., was the guest over Sunday of Mrs. D. R. Anthony, of the North Esplanade, en route to the Presidio of Monterey to join her son, Lieut. J. J. Moller, 8th Inf. Capt. and Mrs. D. S. Merrill entertained with a dinner Friday evening in compliment to Miss Dodge, of Muskegon, Mich. Major and Mrs. Clement A. F. Flagler were the especial guests Saturday evening at a delightful bridge party given by Capt. and Mrs. Eames. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. T. O. Murphy, Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Graham, Capt. and Mrs. LeRoy Eltinge, Capt. and Mrs. D. E. Aultman, and Capt. and Mrs. M. E. Hanna.

Lieut. Waldo C. Potter, 1st F.A., left Saturday for his new station in the Presidio. En route he will visit friends at Casselton, N.D. Capt. Frank W. Rowell, 15th Inf., expects his mother, Mrs. Rowell, to arrive Monday from Washington, D.C., to be his guest for some time. Miss Bessie Osborn, of St. Joseph, Mo., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Zinke. Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Stodder are entertaining Mrs. Stodder, of Philadelphia, Pa.

The friends of Mrs. Clement A. F. Flagler will regret to hear that she is quite ill at the Cushing Hospital in Leavenworth. Dr. C. D. Lloyd, the attending physician, announces that she is slowly improving.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Barlow announce the birth of a son on Oct. 16. Mrs. Barlow was formerly Miss Bernice Leach, of the city. Miss Edna Brewster returned Thursday from an extended visit in Monterey, Cal. She was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Clarence Knight, who will spend a portion of the winter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Brewster.

Mrs. W. R. Jones entertained Monday morning with a pleasant bridge party. The guests included Mrs. L. M. Maus, of Manila, P.I.; Mrs. Hoyle, Mrs. W. A. Nichols, Mrs. Thomas Slavens, Mrs. C. S. Farnsworth, Mrs. Marie L. Snyder and Mrs. E. A. Foy. After the game a delicious breakfast was served. Gen. Powell Clayton, of Washington, former consul to Mexico, who has been visiting his daughter, wife of Capt. Samuel G. Jones, 11th Cav., left Wednesday for Kansas City to take part in the reunion of the 1st Kansas Cavalry, of which he is a member. A very interesting talk on "A Fighting Chance" was given at the Young Men's Christian Association Monday night by Bishop Quale.

Capt. Oren B. Meyer is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Thomas. Miss Dorothy O'Keefe is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. C. Helmers, of Kansas City, for a short time before returning to her home at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. R. S. Davis and sister, of Muskogee, Okla., are visiting their brother, Capt. W. D. Davis. Lieut. James E. Ware, of Fort Omaha, Nebr., is spending a week with friends at the post.

Owing to the recent death of Lieut. Harold S. Pearce, 13th Inf., the reception and ball to have been given Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Funston and the incoming officers and ladies has been postponed until Oct. 23. Lieut. George W. Wallace, 9th Inf., is in receipt of the sad news that his mother had died at Washington, D.C. Lieutenant Wallace was not able to attend the services, which took place Thursday. The body of Lieutenant Pearce was sent Tuesday afternoon to his home at Providence, R.I. A delegation, consisting of thirty-five brother officers, in full dress, accompanied the body in double file from Sexton's undertaking rooms to the Burlington depot.

Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill was hostess Wednesday afternoon at a pretty tea, given to the wives of the new student officers. The decorations in the charming quarters were roses, ferns and palms. Mrs. Clement A. F. Flagler was to have assisted in receiving, but on account of illness was unable to attend. Mrs. Sherrill was assisted by Miss Lucia Hunting, Mrs. J. M. Graham, Mrs. M. E. Hanna and Mrs. A. S. Cowan. The dinner party to have been given Friday evening by Capt. and Mrs. D. T. Merrill for Miss Dodge, of Muskegon, has been

postponed on account of the death of Lieutenant Pearce. One of the most delightful events of a very busy week was the card party given Tuesday by Mrs. S. B. Arnold in compliment to her sister, Mrs. Lawrence, of Flushing, N.Y. Bridge was played, and the prizes were given to Mrs. A. Alois and Mrs. J. M. Graham. About thirty-six guests were entertained and a delicious course tea was served. Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill and Mrs. J. M. Lindsay were among the guests at a delightful bridge party given in the city Tuesday by Mrs. John C. Dodsworth. An enjoyable social affair was the reception given Thursday by Mrs. A. E. Saxton and Mrs. LeRoy Eltinge. The guests were received by Mrs. Saxton, Mrs. Eltinge, Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller and Mrs. Van Natta, of Fort Robinson, Nebr. The color scheme was in ferns, palms and bowls of pink carnations. Mrs. S. B. Arnold served punch, and Mrs. A. S. Cowan, Mrs. G. D. Moore, Mrs. E. W. Clarke and Misses Alice and Olive Gray assisted in the entertainment of the guests, who numbered 150. Mrs. C. F. Crain poured tea, while Mrs. Totten served ice-cream.

Lieut. E. H. Tarbutton is the guest of Dr. R. P. C. Wilson, of Platte City, Miss Martha Walton, who has been the guest for several weeks of Major and Mrs. McClaughry, left Saturday for her home in Lincoln, Nebr. Truby Martin, son of Major Martin, of the Soldiers' Home, has received a commission as second lieutenant in the 2d Artillery and will join his regiment at Fort Snelling, Minn.

The evening educational classes at the Army Young Men's Christian Association started Thursday night with a large enrollment. These classes will last during the winter months and will afford many men the opportunity for self-improvement. One class, which will be very popular, is the class in Spanish, taught by Chaplain Henry Swift, 13th Inf. The classes are under the direction of the educational director of the association, Mr. C. F. Leuenberger. The Army Y.M.C.A. Bible class, taught by Mr. Robert Cartwright, of Leavenworth, held its first session of the season Thursday night.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. William L. Lowe, 13th Cav., Saturday, Oct. 10. Colonel Gardener and Capt. W. E. Bennett, of Fort Crook, Nebr., are the guests of friends here for a short time. Lieut. G. H. White, of Fort Crook, is spending a few days at the post.

Mrs. G. E. Stockle entertained Friday afternoon with a large and perfectly appointed card party for her sister, Miss C. Happersett, of Pennsylvania. Five hundred was played from eight tables. The rooms were attractively decorated in pink carnations and smilax. Punch was served and a course luncheon. Mrs. J. F. Morrison and her mother, Mrs. Mc Cleary, have returned after spending the summer in Washington, D.C. Lieut. J. E. Ware, of Omaha, Nebr., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Mason in Platte City, Mo.

Major J. F. Morrison gave a stag dinner Friday evening for the officers of the special class. Table decorations were pink carnations, and the guests included Major Guy Carleton, Major Beaumont B. Buck, Major E. A. Millar, Major Wright, Major Ayer, Capt. Benjamin Poore and Capt. Elliott. Lieut. William L. Lowe, 13th Cav., Vets. Sidney L. Hunter, 2d F.A., will leave shortly for a four months' stay in California.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Oct. 17, 1908.

Major and Mrs. Arrasmith entertained at dinner last Tuesday evening Capt. and Mrs. Willis Uline, Lieut. and Mrs. Paul Porter and guest, Mrs. Brewer, of San Francisco; Lieutenants Greene, Waterman and Adams.

Lieut. John S. Upham is one of the most popular officers at the post, and an incident of not long ago has not detracted from his popularity. It has been remarked that the lieutenant is developing a tendency toward embonpoint, and in the remembrance of his college days and the rigorous training of the time he set about reducing the tendency. A few nights ago he waited till he thought his brother officers were safely tucked in, and then donned his gymnasium suit and emerging from his own back gate took a good, brisk run along the little traveled road near the base of the mountains. Now this road led him by the hospital, and although he had not thought of his white suit as conspicuous in the night time, it caught the eye of the guard. As he was speeding along on his return ran at a good clip he was halted very suddenly by a whole squad, who had been called by the watchful guard for no less a purpose than to catch a supposed delirious patient who had escaped from the hospital. Of course a course of explanations followed and now Lieutenant Upham has kindly remedied into a sort of amateur gymnasium outfit.

Col. and Mrs. Walter S. Scott entertained the entire garrison Friday evening, Oct. 9, at the first meeting of the Garrison Card Club. Eleven tables of the game were played and prizes were won by Miss Ward, Mrs. Wieser, Lieut. John W. Ward and Lieut. E. S. Adams. The hostess was assisted by her house guests, Mrs. Ward and Miss Ward, sister and niece of Colonel Scott.

Mrs. Hugh L. Walhall entertained on that Friday at a beautifully appointed luncheon for ten, in honor of Mrs. Robert E. Boyers, who was soon to leave the post. The decorations were in the autumn tones, great golden yellow sunflowers and candles. The guests, besides Mrs. Boyers, were Mrs. Andrew S. Rowan, Mrs. James M. Arrasmith, Mrs. Paul Potter and her sister, Mrs. Brewer, of San Francisco. Edwin Butcher, Mrs. Harker and Miss Mary Williams.

Through the efforts of Mrs. Andrew S. Rowan, the auxiliary society for the blind is on a splendid working basis, and a board of fifteen directors has been elected to carry on the work. The cardinal purpose of the association is the securing funds for both reading matter and a teacher for the adult blind. Meantime Mrs. Rowan, Miss Williams, Mrs. Scott, and a number of their friends from town are giving readings for the blind three times each week.

Capt. Robert H. Allen has left Salt Lake and sailed on Oct. 5 to rejoin his regiment in the Philippines. Mrs. Allen is to remain for the next year with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel McIntyre. Mrs. Allen was guest of honor, together with Miss Towle, at a bridge tea given by Mrs. Charles Cain Crimson and her mother, Mrs. Mayer, recently, when a number of the ladies of the garrison were entertained. Mrs. Paul C. Potter entertained on Saturday, Oct. 10, at a bridge tea for her sister, Mrs. Brewer, who is here from San Francisco visiting her. Six tables of the game were played and prizes were won by Mrs. Lowe A. McClure, Mrs. Hugh L. Walhall and Miss Williams. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. Willis Uline and Mrs. G. A. Wieser. The rooms were all gay with autumn leaves and red carnations and made cheerful with grapevines.

Commodore and Mrs. Holland N. Stevenson, U.S.N., of San Francisco, who recently visited Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. Keyes for a few days, received much social attention both from townsfolk and from the Army people. They were on their return from a six months' cruise from San Francisco to New York. Mrs. Stevenson was a niece of Mr. Keyes and a belle of San Francisco, Miss Gertrude Livingston.

Mrs. Perry, wife of Capt. Howard R. Perry, of Logan, left Oct. 10 for her home, after a week's visit with Mrs. W. D. Foster here. Mrs. Hampton Hutton, of Los Angeles, has arrived at the post to spend some time with her daughter, Mrs. John S. Upham, and Lieutenant Upham. Capt. and Mrs. Bryant H. Wells and Mrs. T. W. Jennings left for San Francisco, whence they sailed Oct. 5 for the Philippines.

A most delightful event was the large hop of Friday evening, Oct. 16. The hop room has been transformed recently and its walls are done in a light greyish green, an admirable background for the gowns and decorations. It was fairly banked with gorgeous autumn leaves, the regimental colors and flags. The band furnished a fine program of dance music, and a buffet supper was served. The receiving party consisted of Col. and Mrs. Scott, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William L. Wells and Major and Mrs. May. The hop committee, to whose skill and good taste the decorations could be attributed, were Lieutenants Seaman, Butcher and Garey.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick Goedecke, 17th Inf., were wel-

comed at the hop at the post Friday evening, this being the first affair they have attended since their arrival in Salt Lake. They are at home at Whitehall during their stay. Mrs. Brewer was the guest of honor Saturday evening, Oct. 17, at a dinner given at the Alta Club by Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Vance Lane. American beauty roses were used for decoration and the post people present besides Mrs. Brewer were Lieut. and Mrs. Potter, Lieutenant Green, Captain Conrad and his fiancee, Miss Geddes, Captain Cavanaugh and Miss Addie Zane, Major and Mrs. J. M. Arrasmith entertained at a dinner on Wednesday evening at their home for Mrs. Brewer, when their other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Uline, Lieut. and Mrs. Potter, Lieutenant Adams, Waterman and Green.

Lieut. and Mrs. Kneeland S. Snow have been entertaining Miss May Kerwin and Miss Mary Smedley for the week end, and they gave a dinner preceding the hop at which the other guests were Lieutenants Santachi and Ellis, Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin Butcher also entertained at a dinner preceding the hop, when their guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Lowe A. McClure, Miss Towle and Lieutenant Huddleston.

Mrs. Robert H. Allen, who remained behind when Captain Allen left to spend some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel McIntyre, will leave early in December to join Captain Allen in the Philippines. Mrs. Louis Russell Brewer, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Paul C. Potter, for some time, leaves to-morrow for her home in San Francisco.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Oct. 17, 1908.

The wedding of Miss Florence Randolph Taylor and Lieut. George Hathaway Baird takes place Oct. 22. Miss Taylor has been extensively entertained the past week, many delightful functions being given by post and town people. Miss Taylor was hostess Oct. 14 at a beautiful luncheon given for members of her bridal party. The table was a symphony in red. American beauties formed the centerpiece and red shaded candles in crystal candelabra were at either end. Souvenirs were exquisite little Dresden bon bon boxes and the place cards were in the form of bridal slippers. The guests were Miss Armstrong, Miss Weaver, the Misses Elsie and Katharine Taylor, Mrs. Morrison and Mrs. Tanner.

Another charming social event of the week was the luncheon given on Thursday afternoon by Mrs. Blatchford for the young ladies on the post. With the aid of a multitude of pink carnations and ferns, pink shaded candles, the table presented a beautiful sight. Features of the luncheon were the artistic place cards, the work of Miss Weaver's clover brush and the favors, silk sachet bags. Those present were the Misses Taylor, Miss Armstrong, Miss Bastion, Miss Weaver, Miss Geddes, of Laramie, Miss Gill, of Cheyenne, Miss Shute, of Boston, and Mrs. Barzynski.

Miss Taylor was again the recipient of social honor Oct. 14, when Captain Butler was the host at an enjoyable theater party, followed by supper at the Capitol Grill in Cheyenne. The guests were Miss Weaver, Miss Armstrong, Misses Taylor and Lieutenant Weaver. Friday afternoon Mrs. Keifer, lately moved from the post to town, entertained in honor of Miss Taylor. Five hundred was played. A delicious luncheon supplemented the afternoon. Mrs. Blatchford won first prize, Miss Parshall the second and the third went to Miss Woods. Others playing were Miss Armstrong, Miss Weaver, Mrs. Tanner, Misses Taylor, Mrs. Morrison from the post, a number of guests from town. Friday evening Mrs. E. N. Jones was hostess at a charming card party for Miss Taylor and her attendants. Thursday Mrs. Appel entertained at a lovely luncheon complimentary to Mrs. Eddy, who has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Cottchet, for the past summer.

Mrs. Tanner entertained Saturday, Oct. 17, at a large reception in honor of Miss Taylor. The house was very lovely with masses of pink carnations and wistaria. The dining room was especially attractive. Pink satin ribbon from the chandelier ended in graceful bows at the edge of the table. Pink shaded candelabra and a centerpiece of pink and green carried out the color scheme. Miss Armstrong presided over the punch bowl and Miss Elizabeth Gill poured tea. Mrs. E. N. Jones and Miss Katherine Taylor served in the dining room, assisted by Miss Elsie Taylor and Miss Bastion. An exquisite program was rendered by a string orchestra. Miss Tanner was assisted in receiving by Mrs. S. W. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Appel, Mrs. Green and Mrs. Blatchford.

Mrs. Baird and Mrs. Holmes, of New York, mother and sister of Lieutenant Baird, are guests of Col. and Mrs. Taylor. Lieut. and Mrs. Errington are enjoying a hunting trip in the northern part of the state. They are accompanied by Miss Sandford and Colonel Sandford, of Chicago. Miss Shute, of Boston, is visiting her brother, Lieut. H. H. Shute.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Oct. 19, 1908.

Mrs. M. E. Mapp, of Atlanta, Ga., who has been the guest of Major and Mrs. Fielder M. M. Beall, left for her home on Thursday. Major and Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers entertained on Thursday evening at dinner Capt. and Mrs. George O. Cress and Lieut. and Mrs. Fred W. Hershler. Mrs. Orville N. Tyler left on Thursday for a two weeks' visit in New York city.

Mrs. William E. Gillmore entertained at a very pretty tea on Friday afternoon to introduce her guest, Miss Borden, of Manila. The rooms were prettily decorated with autumn leaves and the national colors. The ladies of the Infantry garrison assisted Mrs. Gillmore in pouring tea. The officers of the garrison have organized a dancing club, and they will have dances once a month. Invitations are out for the first dance on Hallowe'en, in the "Barracks."

Mrs. Loud, wife of Lieut. Col. John S. Loud, retired, will leave Saturday for Washington, D.C., to visit her daughter, Mrs. F. F. Langley.

The officers and ladies of the garrison have formed a card club, which will be known as the "Garrison Five Hundred Club." Lieut. and Mrs. W. E. Gillmore entertained at dinner on Thursday evening for their guest, Miss Borden, of Manila. P.I. John J. Ahern, auditor of the Hamm Brewing Company, entertained a number of officers of the garrison on Thursday afternoon at the brewery. A Dutch luncheon was served.

Major Henry C. Cabell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff for the Department of Dakota, accompanied by Mrs. Cabell, left Thursday evening for Mrs. Cabell's home, Portland, Ore., for a short visit. Col. George W. Adair, Med. Corps, left on Friday for a month's vacation, to be spent at his old home in Mayville, Mich., later going to New York. Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith, wife of Major Griffith, was a guest of honor at a luncheon on Wednesday afternoon, given by Mrs. E. L. Van Dresser, of Avon street.

While driving his automobile on Seventh and Robert streets, Wednesday, Lieut. Orville N. Tyler, 4th Cav., crashed into an automobile, owned by Thomas Robinson, of Mt. Ida street, that stood beside the curb. No one was injured and the machines were but slightly damaged. The cause of the accident is said to have been the slipping of the wheels of Lieutenant Tyler's machine on the wet pavement.

The enlisted men of the garrison have organized a dance club and they will have a dance the first Thursday of each month in the post gymnasium.

A dog owned by Capt. J. M. Campbell, on Wednesday, bit several persons. Among the number were Mrs. Campbell, two privates, the mail man and Miss Taylor, daughter of Colonel Taylor. Mrs. Campbell was bitten several times in an endeavor to seize the dog, not knowing the nature of its actions. After running rampant over the garrison the animal was shot and killed by an officer. The victims are being treated in Minneapolis at an institute similar to the Pasteur Hospital in Chicago. As a result of the scare Colonel Taylor has ordered all dogs on the reservation to be muzzled under penalty of being shot.

October 24, 1908.

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The Bethlehem Steel Works have recently sent to the proving ground at Indian Head a number of plates made of vanadium steel. These were not armor plates, but simply specimen plates to be tested to show the strength of the new and light form of the metal. Unofficial tests were made and with uniformly good results. Efforts are being made to demonstrate the value of this new form of steel and to get it adopted for armor plates. The present effort is to have it used for deck plates. Extravagant claims are being made as to the decision of Secretary Metcalf to use this steel for the main armor plates hereafter, and it is claimed that it will increase the invulnerability of battleships by 150 per cent. No tests have yet been made by naval experts in ordnance of armor plate nor of any form of these plates that would justify the adoption of the vanadium plates to any great extent.

A valuable military map of Cuba, recently completed, is now in the hands of the War Department. It is one of the most complete and comprehensive works of its kind ever seen by Army officers. The map includes plans of every important town on the island, shows the character of the country, the lines of communication, gives minute statistics as to timber or mountainous country, traces the

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width, depth, and swiftness of streams, shows possible camp sites, dwells on the resources of different sections, and contains a great mass of miscellaneous information. The surveys have been in progress in all parts of the islands for the past two years. As fast as sections were completed they were sent to Havana, where engineer officers on duty there assembled them and edited the whole work. The map will be printed but held as confidential.

Gen. George W. Wingate was invited to address the cadets at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, on Oct. 10, upon the subject of rifle practice. In delivering his speech in the mess hall after dinner he suggested, in speaking of aiming drill, that it was an excellent thing to use an unloaded rifle, manipulating the trigger and using a tack on the wall as a firing mark. The General was rather surprised when the cadets roared at this and continued their laughter. He was afterward informed that "tac" at West Point meant tactical officer, one of whom was standing near the General when he made this suggestion.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood is expected to sail for the United States Oct. 31. His leave expires Nov. 10 and soon thereafter the transfer of commands following his assignment to command the Department of the East will take place. Major General Grant will go from the Department of the East to command the Department of the Lakes, with station at Chicago, relieving General Carter, who will go to Omaha. General Grant will leave for Chicago the day he turns over the command to his successor.

The proposed itinerary for the first and second divisions of the Pacific Fleet and Yorktown are as follows: Leave Magdalena Bay Dec. 1; arrive at Panama Dec. 12, leave Dec. 22; arrive at Talcahuano Jan. 4, leave Jan. 14; arrive at Coquimbo Jan. 17, leave Jan. 22; arrive at Callao Jan. 27, leave Feb. 10; arrive at Panama Feb. 22, leave March 4 for northern ports for target practice and maneuvers.

It has been decided by the United States government to change the name of the Mariana, or Ladrone, group of islands, of which Guam is one, to Mariana, omitting Ladrone. This is because the natives object to the word Ladrone, which bears the sound of a word which they consider uncomplimentary in their language.

The friends of Col. William F. Stewart, U.S.A., recently retired, are said to be planning the introduction of a bill in the next Congress to restore him to the active list.

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JAPAN'S GREETING TO OUR FLEET.

The visit of the Atlantic Battleship Fleet to Japan is doing both the United States and Japan a service. It is cementing the bonds of friendship between the two nations and it is overwhelming the "yellow" sensational element that must be the despair of the Elder Statesmen, as it is here the bane of our public leaders. In our editorial, entitled "Who's Afraid?" in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of June 22, 1907, we called attention to the existence of the jingo element in Japan, and showed the folly of dismissing the vapors of that class as constituting no real menace to the friendly relations between America and the empire of the Mikado. We referred to the history of our own country to show the evils that had been brought upon us by the ravings of these sensationalists. We recalled that the Civil War had no more prominent promoter than Robert Toombs, who declared that he would yet call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill, and that the red headlines of a hysterical New York newspaper, kept up day after day, were no small factor in plunging this country into war with Spain against the saner impulses of that peace-loving Civil War veteran, President William McKinley.

Our country never has had anything to fear from the temper and feeling of the men high in the Army and Navy and the government of Japan. The only element of danger lay in the rabid utterances of a few irresponsible inflamers of the public mind for personal political gain. Co-operating unknowingly but none the less effectively with these disturbers were the milk-and-water peace shouters on this side of the Pacific, who, whenever a yellow newspaper of Tokio gave a yell, would throw up their hands and implore the Washington authorities please to take notice of the feelings of the "Japanese nation." It was the old story of the Civil War antecedents again. The peace-at-any-price faction in the North made so much noise that the South finally came to believe that they represented the real Northern spirit and that everyone above Mason and Dixon's line was afflicted with weak knees. Thus believing, it was easy to argue themselves into the belief that it was wise to stake all upon the fortunes of war. If there had been from the first a ringing echo in the North of the sentiment uttered in the early days of the Republic, a peaceful solution of the differences between the sections might have been discovered.

Luckily in the case of Japan we could assist her real leaders of thought in silencing these turbulent victims of war mania. The arrival of our fleet has silenced their agitation. From the day our fleet sailed their outcries have been growing fainter, until now they are completely lost in the shouts of acclaim with which Rear Admiral Sperry's ships have been greeted.

The men in power in Japan are men whose early days were spent in the fever of change that swept over the empire as a result of the visit of Perry's fleet. Some statesmen are living there who saw with their own eyes the white-winged messengers of progress from another continent. To them this visit of the Battleship Fleet means only a chance to discharge to the greatest extent possible the debt which Japan thinks is due to this country. It is a long time to wait, for a nation as for an individual—five years more than half a century—and it is no wonder that Japan's welcome outshines all the other greetings our ships have received, or will receive on their homeward journey.

No attempt need be made by those who have been opposed to the presence of the battleships in the Pacific to turn the reception of the fleet in Japan into an evidence of the needlessness of the cruise. It is the very warmth of the reception that justifies the cruise. As in Australia the battleships brought out latent and powerful feelings of friendship, so in Japan the fleet is calling forth expressions of an amity that we might not have known existed there. Nothing else we could have sent to Japan could have stirred the national heart as the fleet has stirred it. If a delegation of our most prominent men, from the President down, had visited the Flowery Kingdom, it is safe to say not a tittle of the interest would have been aroused that has been awakened by the white armada of the United States. The Japanese, because of the splendid account which their navy has given of itself, is especially fond of ships of war, and it is but natural that the visit of sixteen battleships of another nation should have in its elements that appealed strongly to their love of the spectacular. Every phase of Japanese life is touched by this naval event. The Japanese schoolbooks have been teaching the children of the empire for half a century about the visit of Commodore Perry's fleet, one of the greatest happenings in the history of Japan. Around American naval power consequently has clung a certain air of romance. This has been the first occasion presented to Japan to give a national expression to her feelings of appreciation of the attitude of this country fifty-five years ago. True,

there has been official tendering of regard more than once, and there have been visits of Japanese men of high rank to the United States to testify to the national sentiment, but this is the first time the whole Japanese people have been brought face to face with an opportunity for each individual, even down to the children, to have his share in framing a national testimonial that could not be misunderstood and that would not be forgotten. At the risk of falling into hyperbole, one may say that Sperry's battleships have sailed into the hearts of the Japanese.

In a recent issue we said that if the visit of the Battleship Fleet to Australia had brought no other benefit to the United States, it had made known to us friends of whose existence we had scarcely been aware. With the arrival of the sixteen battleships in antipodean waters there had suddenly sprung into view millions of people glad to acclaim themselves not only kinsmen, but warm and stanch friends. But for this voyage of the fleet we might have lived for generations without those keen tokens of affection from the Australians, of which every American to-day is proud, an affection all the more stirring reciprocally because it was unexpected and rose upon the horizon of the nations with the suddenness with which the imposing Southern Cross sweeps upward in the night.

The cordial feeling of the Japanese people toward the United States was well understood until the days of the Japanese-China war, but since then, with the rise of the Mikado's realm into the domain of world politics, and our entrance into Oriental colonial administration, there had arisen questions which seemed to change the old relations. Exactly how deep that change was the American people did not know any more than they knew how warmly the great heart of Australia beats toward the United States. The change seemed wrapped in the dreamy mysticism of the Orient. It needed some great stimulus to place these two nations in a situation where they could understand each other, and, we believe that the Battleship Fleet is the only stimulus that would have been effective in demonstrating to the American people the sentiments of the Japanese toward them. We have often said that this fleet should be called the Peace Fleet, and in the view of the present outpouring of Japanese admiration there can no longer be a question that it has justified its right to that title. There is a peace and a war element in Japan as in every other country, and the appearance of our fleet in Japanese waters will strengthen the hands of those whose knowledge of war and sober consideration of the consequences of war are elements of conservatism.

It is fortunate that we should have in command of the fleet visiting Japan so accomplished and able an officer as Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry. He has no superior in the Navy of the United States, or in any other navy, for that matter. At the last Hague conference his intellectual ability, his thorough knowledge of his profession, of international law and of technical details concerning the navies and the harbors of other nations placed him in the lead among the representatives of great navies and his countrymen were proud to have as their representative so able and well equipped an officer. The ability with which Admiral Sperry is handling his fleet, the courtesy and good sense he is showing in his intercourse with foreigners, will add still further to the esteem in which he is held at home and abroad as an able sea officer, well equipped in all that concerns his profession, and a high minded and dignified representative of his country.

ARMIES AND THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

The effectiveness of large armaments in keeping peace in the Balkan states presents a striking contrast to the chorus long sustained by the opponents of "militarism." In the peninsula we see the weak little states barking and snapping in their eagerness to rush into war, while behind them loom the great Powers, holding them back and preparing for a peaceful solution of the problem. According to the theories of the advanced "peace" advocates, France, Great Britain and Germany should be ready to spring at one another's throats and the little principalities should be urging peace. The result in the Bulgarian complication confirms the position long held by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that, admirable as the principles of the various anti-war societies are in theory, they do not stand the test of facts and practical conditions. No better demonstration of the truth of this contention could be afforded than is given by the Balkan situation. One might almost say it had been specially created to confound the claims of "peace" faddists. However, we fear that the lesson will be lost on the Steads and Loves, and that they will persist in holding up to the affrighted gaze of their followers ghastly pictures of the evils that flow from large standing armies.

Every war is at once attributed to the existence of armies, but when peace is maintained in the midst of war clamor like the present, the large armies of the Powers receive no credit for the achievement. We are less inclined to ascribe this to wilful unfairness than to ignorance of the large part that armies have played in preventing war. It is plain to any thinking person that but for the restraining influence of the Powers a war of almost savage ferocity would now be raging on the borders of Turkey.

This is not the whole of the lesson conveyed by the conditions in the Balkans. We should be blind to the most important moral if we failed to realize that without their great military systems the Powers would be as likely to fly at one another as are now the small prin-

palities near Turkey. They would be like a tinder box ready for a spark to ignite them. The wrangling of Bulgaria, Servia and other small states presents a fair picture of what might be expected if the large nations should let go of the principle that large armies make for peace. A young business man of New York who is known for hisistic powers was recently talking with a rather mild but admiring friend, who said: "If I could handle my fists like you, I fear I should be in many a fight." "On the contrary," said the boxer, "you would hesitate more than you do now, for a blow from you might kill your adversary or he might do the same to you." As in this case of the individual so is it with the great nations; they realize the injury they can inflict and the damage which their neighbors might do. Senator Beveridge has said that two more battleships in our Navy in 1897 would have prevented the Spanish war. We seemed to be inferior to Spain on the sea and this inferiority made her less willing to try diplomacy than war. The history of our country alone is enough to confute the opponents of armies. We see in the Balkans our own national temperament reflected. We have been the most belligerent when least prepared for war and the most peaceable when possessed of great military strength. So has it been in this crisis with Turkey. If her military system had been what her material resources and the fighting quality of her men make possible and natural, Bulgaria's step might not have been taken.

The Balkan troubles having vindicated the previous judgments of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, we think it is timely to make this prediction, that if war shall result from Prince Ferdinand's coup—the probability of this seeming less with each day—it will come from the refusal of the little States involved to heed the counsel of the great Powers.

The ordered return of the Battleship Fleet from the Pacific Ocean, by way of the Suez Canal, has puzzled many residents of the Pacific slope and objections have been framed by bodies of business men who ask that at least a large part of the fleet be retained in those waters. The citation by Rear Admiral Evans in his magazine story this month of the promise given by President Roosevelt to the officers and men of the fleet, that after a short stay in the Pacific they would return via Suez, puts a different color on the home-coming. The word of the Chief Executive has been given, and as no exigencies demand the nullification of his pledge, it is natural that he should wish to fulfill it, especially in view of the splendid record made by the men of the battleships at the different ports at which they have stopped. Not only the ships that have visited so many cities since anchors were picked up in Hampton Roads, but also the conduct of the men on shore have been the occasion for compliments on the part of foreigners and congratulations on the part of the commanding officers. Admiral Evans does well to call attention to the need of comfortable barracks at each navy yard, with reading rooms and proper dormitories, where the sailors of ships may live when their ships are in navy yards for repairs. The prevailing dirt and discomfort incidental to repairs on a ship make the sailor's life on board anything but pleasant, and to the feeling entertained by the new men that such discomforts are natural to ship life Admiral Evans ascribes many of the desertions. With such barracks, a ship going to a yard could transfer her crew to the barracks, a detail each day performing proper guard duty on the ship, while the rest of the crew could receive their friends or enjoy shore leave. At some ports, notably in Brooklyn, private philanthropy has undertaken to supply this need by equipping a branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. Fine and worthy as is this benevolence, there should be no need of it in a country of the wealth and size of the United States. In Brooklyn the only barracks in the navy yard are those of the marines in Flushing avenue, long ago antiquated and outworn. Naval life would take on a happier aspect for the bluejackets if suitable barracks were provided for them, but as Admiral Evans sadly remarks, "the Navy Department is as helpless as a jellyfish," owing to the parsimony of Congress, upon whose mind has not yet dawned the need of proper shore accommodations for the men of our warships.

There is bound to be dissent from the interpretation that is being put on the six months' benefit law for the widows or designated beneficiaries of Army and Navy officers who die in the line of duty. The phrasing of the law itself was a matter of impulse hastily thought of on the floor of the Senate, and it was not revised with care in committee room, as it should have been. And beside this no lawmaker should ever expect that his purpose or his language, after they have been sifted through executive orders and quasi judicial opinions, will actually carry into effect his original intentions, clear and unmistakable as they may have seemed to him at the moment of their conception. Week before last there appeared the opinion by the Judge Advocate General of the Army, approved by the Secretary of War, that the widow of an officer who died while on leave was not entitled to the benefit. This week comes the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury that the widow of the retired Navy officer who dies while performing active duty is not entitled to the benefit. There can be no manner of doubt that these constructions of the law are entirely foreign to the intent of Congress in enacting the benefit law. No good reason can be shown why the benefit should not be paid in both instances. In the particular case the dying officer, whose widow was denied

the benefit, was on leave, because long continued service in the Philippines had made him an easy prey to the disease which compelled his absence from duty. It is a matter of strict construction of the language of the law, and the law says that the officer must be on the active list and die from wounds or disease contracted in the line of duty. The man who, knowing himself to be physically exhausted and so nearly sick that he must get leave and go home for a rest, for nursing and help to get well, if he dies while on leave, deprives his family of the benefit of the law. The facts apply just as convincingly in the matter of the retired officer whose services on active duty are required. So long as such an officer is on active duty he and his family after him should be fairly entitled to all that is due an officer on the active list.

If Yale shall ultimately win in the football field this season, its triumph will be due in no small measure to the fierce work cut out for it by the Army team in the game at West Point on Oct. 17, when the big university had all it could do to score a single touchdown. So narrow was the escape of the team of one of the "Big Four" that its supporters began to cry that the season was so young that the eleven of Old Eli had not yet developed their game. The excuse, of course, amounted to nothing, for the same reason might be advanced for the cadets. Anyone who has watched the Army games for the last fifteen years has noticed that the improvement in play as the season advances has nowhere been more marked than in the work of the cadets. The great showing made by the Army players with the few hundreds on the roll to pick an eleven from compared with the thousands from which Yale can select its team was again the wonder of the experts. "Battered and outplayed in the first half," was the New York Tribune's description of the condition of Yale when half of the game was over. That the Army's game was full of the traditional "ginger" that has been characteristic of its performances on the gridiron was made plain by the accident which unluckily befell Fullback Chamberlain, whose arm was broken in tackling a Yale player, who otherwise would have made a fine run. The opinion of one expert as the teams filed off after the game is an indication of the impression made by the wearers of the gray: "Keep your eye on the cadets. They're going fast, and they'll do something and somebody before the season is over." Down at the Naval Academy on the same glorious afternoon the midshipmen were showing under Lehigh with a zero score for the visitors, and displaying a form that augurs well for their season. If Captain Northcote can duplicate the kick he made then, he will be a power to be reckoned with in the game with the Army. His mighty boot sent the oval over forty-nine yards of cheer-split air, exceeding by five yards his great goal in the Army-Navy game of 1906. Then he had no fear of interference, but this time he "goaded" from the regular line-up under the high tension of a possible block.

The regular annual reports of the bureau chiefs of the Navy Department are not to be given out for publication until after election owing to the fact that the newspapers are crowded with campaign matter and the reports would have but little space allowed them. Another reason for delaying publication is the fact that several years ago a bureau officer, in his annual report, took occasion to criticize in the plainest terms the policy of the President regarding the amalgamation of the Engineer Corps with the line of the Navy. The President is specially interested in the Navy and is said to be keenly sensitive to criticism of his part in the administration of its affairs. There is considerable comment in official circles over the decision to withhold the naval reports, especially as the heads of all other executive departments are giving their bureau reports to the press in the usual way without apparent regard to political effect.

Complete reversal of the system now in vogue relative to the interchangeability between the line and staff in the matter of details to the supply departments is recommended by the Inspector General in his annual report, which appears in another column. This is one of the most radical recommendations yet proposed in any annual report, and will doubtless call forth much comment. General Garlington argues from an experience as a line officer for twenty years and as a staff officer for thirteen years, and thus approaches the subject with special qualifications. He does not hesitate to predict that the present plant would fall to pieces in time of war.

We publish in another column two conflicting reports concerning the doings of the famous naval conference at Newport. Neither of them can be accepted as wholly correct, for the character of a report as to what the secret conference did is determined by the predilections of the officer with whom the reporter has talked. But the least reliable of all reports in our judgment is that coming from a sensational newspaper or magazine writer. To such reports we are disposed to reply in the language of our youth: "Somebody has been stuffing you."

The autumn maneuvers of the Japanese army will be held this year in the Kinai district. Four divisions of troops and several special corps, or about 50,000 men, will take the field. The final march past will take place at Nara, and will be witnessed by the Emperor.

ATLANTIC BATTLESHIP FLEET.

Since the arrival of the Atlantic Battleship Fleet under Rear Admiral Sperry at Yokohama, Japan, on the morning of Oct. 18, the Japanese nation has united in extending a welcome to the Americans the like of which has never been witnessed heretofore.

The demonstration of friendship is of the most sincere description and has been little short of marvelous, and from every side the expression of good will has been whole-hearted. The participation of the school children, who cheered the passing officers and men in every part of Yokohama and Tokio, shows the extent of the popular interest.

Before the fleet arrived at Yokohama it ran into a severe gale on the morning of Oct. 12 in latitude 21 deg. 30 min. north and longitude 125 deg. east. All the ships showed splendid sea qualities; speed was reduced to eight knots. At the height of the gale Gunner's Mate William Fuller was washed overboard from the Rhode Island and drowned. Seaman Gladden was washed overboard from the Minnesota, but he is a strong swimmer and by means of a life buoy he was skilfully rescued by the Vermont, the next ship in the column. The gale abated on the morning of Oct. 14. Funeral services were then held for Fuller, and the fleet resumed a speed of ten knots. Bendix Johnson, gunner's mate on the Missouri, died from heart disease and was buried at sea on Oct. 16.

The American Fleet entered the harbor of Yokohama in a fog that hung over the bay and dropped anchor at 9:30, Sunday morning, Oct. 18, one-half hour later than the time scheduled. The delay was due to the fog. As the sixteen battleships rounded Honmou Point and came through the entrance to the bay they were accompanied by the Japanese cruisers Soya, Magami and Tatsuta, commanded by Rear Admiral Murakari.

When it came closer in the fleet was met by seven big ocean liners chartered by the prefecture of Kanagawa, carrying 8,000 persons, including many foreigners. The air was filled with bursting bombs sent up from various points. The roar of voices was heard in the city of Yokohama. When the fleet rounded Honmou Point and came into full view of the city of Yokohama the sixteen assembled Japanese warships began firing the salute to the rear admiral in command of the American Fleet.

The American Fleet proceeded to its anchorage ground, taking the place of honor in front of the Japanese vessels, and anchored in four columns. When the two fleets finally came to anchor they presented an imposing spectacle. Thirty-two great warships occupied four long columns of eight each. When anchors were cast a reception committee, representing every department of the Japanese government and accompanied by attachés of the various foreign embassies and legations and the mayor of Yokohama, boarded the flagship Connecticut and officially welcomed Rear Admiral Sperry, his officers and men to Japan.

The tender Yankton arrived ten hours after the fleet, reporting a fearfully rough passage, during which the vessel often rolled forty-three degrees.

From thousands of flagships and buildings in every point in the big city floated the Stars and Stripes. The native press bubbled over with enthusiasm. Every newspaper had printed special illustrated editions, and all are running long and cordial editorials on the coming of the fleet.

The customary formal calls were made by Vice Admiral Baron Ijuin, commanding the reception squadron, and Rear Admiral Sperry. The latter also called upon M. Mitsuhashi, Mayor of Yokohama, and Baron Sufu, Governor of Kanagawa prefecture, who subsequently returned the visits on board the Connecticut.

Rear Admirals Sperry, Wainwright, Emory and Schroeder, the captains and seventeen other officers of the fleet visited Tokio on Oct. 19, to be the guests of the government during Fleet Week and the enthusiasm of the welcome overwhelmed them. When Rear Admiral Sperry landed his carriage was filled with flowers by children, while thrilling "banzais" filled the air. Officers of lesser rank, following the commander-in-chief, were equally cordially treated. Their special train left Yokohama and its progress to Tokio was constantly cheered by twenty thousand school children who lined the crossings and crowded the platforms of the stations when the train did not stop, singing "Hail, Columbia," in English, although the majority knew no word of English before they were taught the songs. Rear Admiral Sperry and the others declared that they had never before seen such a gracious welcome.

At the railroad station at Tokio the scene rivaled the events of the home coming of Japan's war heroes. The streets were crowded, and as the officers were driven away in carriages underneath a wonderful green welcome arch 10,000 school girls, in bright kimonos, sang "Hail, Columbia," ending with banzai and a flourish of American and Japanese flags.

Rear Admirals Sperry, Emory, Schroeder and Wainwright, with their flag lieutenants, were gathered at the Shiba Palace. The other commanders were taken to the Imperial Hotel. Each has a private carriage.

In the night time all the streets likely to be used by the visitors were illuminated by thousands of paper lanterns with a design of crossed Japanese and American flags.

The welcome is almost wholly in the hands of the navy, officers from the Japanese fleet being detailed to escort the Americans. Gold medals commemorating the visit are being sent to all the officers and silver medals to the men.

Liberty parties of special first-class conduct men were invited to the mayor's garden party on Oct. 19, the same as the officers, and watching geisha dances, jugglers and aerial fireworks. Bands played "The Star Spangled Banner" at every opportunity. Everywhere the American officers and men were treated with the greatest courtesy. The lantern parade made an inspiring spectacle, as thousands upon thousands of the little Japanese, in quaint costumes and bright colors, took part. All of the Japanese ships were outlined at night in electric lights, and each carried an American flag at its mainmast. A large number of sailors were given shore leave, being escorted to points of interest by sailors from the Japanese welcoming fleet and a large number of students.

The program for Oct. 19 closed with a grand banquet at the Imperial Hotel, given by Ambassador O'Brien to the officers of the American and Japanese navies. In speaking to a toast Mr. O'Brien said that the cruise of the American Fleet was for an educational purpose and its object had never been misunderstood.

Rear Admiral Sperry eulogized Commodore Perry, through whose efforts Japan was opened to the world, and he praised the modern bluejackets. The sailors of his fleet, he declared, had come from the American schools and they were truly representative of the American people. Thirteen thousand of these men fraternizing with Japanese sailors and students were worth a century

of ordinary tourist intercourse. The Admiral paid high tributes to Admiral Count Togo and General Count Kuroki, who were present at the banquet. His remarks evoked great cheering from the guests.

Count Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs, sat at Ambassador O'Brien's right and Admiral Togo at his left; Rear Admiral Sperry sat at the right of Count Komura and Rear Admiral Emory at the left of Admiral Togo. Ambassador O'Brien proposed the health of the Emperor. Count Komura proposed a toast to President Roosevelt, which was drunk while American and Japanese national airs were played.

Count Komura said that he was obliged to confess that Commodore Perry came as an unwelcome guest, but nevertheless he started a new era in the history of Japan. Admiral Sperry, he continued, now came as a welcome guest, and his advent gave new import to Japan's relations with America both as regarded commerce and good fellowship. In conclusion, Count Komura said it was the hope of his life and of his country that friendship would continue unbroken, and on behalf of himself and the nation he desired to express every hope for the welfare and prosperity of America and of Rear Admiral Sperry and the other officers of the great American fleet.

Rear Admiral Sperry, replying in a speech which was applauded to the echo, said he was unable to express in words his appreciation of the splendid reception given to the American Fleet. Commodore Perry, he said, was an instrument in the hands of Providence fortunate for America and fortunate for Japan.

Rear Admiral Sperry and the other rear admirals of the American Fleet, accompanied by the American Ambassador, were received at noon Oct. 20 in audience by the Emperor of Japan, and the party was entertained at an Imperial luncheon.

Before the palace gates four thousand school children sang "Hail, Columbia," crying "Banzai" and waving American and Japanese flags. Rear Admiral Sperry was deeply touched and kept raising his chapeau. After entering the palace, which was decorated in gorgeous Oriental coloring, Rear Admiral Sperry, the first to enter the audience chamber, made three bows in his progress toward His Majesty, who extended his hand cordially as Ambassador O'Brien made the presentation. Rear Admiral Sperry delivered President Roosevelt's message, expressing gratification at the honor of the invitation for the fleet to visit Japan during its "practice cruise" around the world.

The Mikado in reply made a happy declaration that the historic relations, the good understanding and the genuine friendship of the United States I count as a valued heritage of my reign. It shall be in the future as it has been in the past my constant aim and desire to weld the ties of amity uniting the two countries into indissoluble bonds of good neighborhood and perfect accord."

Following Rear Admiral Sperry, Rear Admirals Emory, Schroeder and Wainwright entered the audience chamber in turn, each accompanied, in order of his rank, by four captains commanding the ships of their respective divisions. Then followed Comdr. A. W. Grant, chief of staff; Lieut. Comdr. C. B. McVay, Ridley, McLean, H. L. Cone and S. P. Fullinwider, and Lieut. D. W. Wurtzbach, of Rear Admiral Sperry's staff; Lieut. Comdr. T. T. Craven, Lieuts. Robert W. Henderson and S. C. Rowan, aides to the other flag officers; Secretaries Jay, Miller, Wheeler and Garrison, of the American Embassy staff, and Comdr. J. A. Dougherty, U.S. naval attaché.

The Emperor cordially shook hands with each officer.

This extensive handshaking was unusual, but even more curious was the fact that at the luncheon later the Emperor sat at the same table with the visitors and remained throughout the repast, which was distinguished by a most elaborate menu and marvelous silent service by innumerable attendants. To each guest was given a dainty silver box with the Imperial crest as a souvenir.

Following the reception by the Emperor the party was received by the Empress, whose cordiality was no less marked. Admiral Togo was the hero of the hour to the American officers, and officers who were not on duty attended the Admiral's garden party on Oct. 20, held in the Shinjuku Imperial gardens. The event was marked by a large attendance of the wives and daughters of the highest Japanese aristocracy, in their wonderful native costumes.

Minister of Marine Vice Admiral Saito also gave a gorgeous dinner to one hundred and twenty officers at the Navy Club on Oct. 20. Vice Admiral Saito, complimenting the seamanship, pluck and enterprise of the rear admiral, officers and men of the fleet, said: "While we watch your cruise with interest we shall not fail to take to heart the many lessons it teaches."

Rear Admiral Sperry's reply pleased the Japanese because it was a professional description of the value of oversea cruising in the symmetrical development of the material and personnel of the Navy. The American officers gave the Navy yell for Admiral Togo and Vice Admirals Saito, Ito, Kaminami and Ijuin. Admiral Togo, whose horses sit lightly upon him, was especially pleased and wrote his name on one hundred of the officers' menu cards. All received souvenirs in the shape of silver boxes.

A dinner and ball was given Oct. 21 in honor of the American Fleet by Premier Katsura at his residence, about 1,500 prominent persons attending, including all the American officers that could leave their ships. The ball was the most brilliant of the functions of the week. The American officers danced with the wives and daughters of Japanese, the majority of whom were dressed in European costumes. Among those present were Sir Claude MacDonald, British Ambassador; Baron Mumm von Schwartzenstein, German Ambassador; M. Gerard, French Ambassador, and representatives from all the other embassies and legations.

Throughout the week of the reception there has not been a discordant note among the American bluejackets ashore in Yokohama. The men have been entertained lavishly on every side.

Families of American officers have been invited everywhere. There is a large sale of curios and picture cards to the men, who are seen everywhere in jinrikishas. It is estimated that the officers and men of the American fleet have spent probably \$250,000 on trinkets, such as kimonos, mandarin coats, fans, parasols and pictures and other souvenirs.

Visitors who thronged the vessels of the American and Japanese fleets at every opportunity, were afforded all courtesy, and social calls between American and Japanese officers besides lunches have been incessant.

On the night of Oct. 22 there was a lantern procession in which more than fifty thousand persons marched in the streets of Tokio, each carrying a lantern adorned with Japanese and American flags entwined, and gave wild "Banzais!" to all Americans. There was no end of fireworks and red fire. Rear Admiral Sperry and the other chief officers of his fleet viewed the procession from a special grandstand, standing with bared heads above the sea of waving lanterns. Every band in Tokio turned out, and their favorite airs were

"Yankee Doodle," "Dixie," and "John Brown." Thousands of the paraders wore fantastic costumes, characteristic of Japanese celebrations.

One hundred and fifty men from each ship and three hundred officers on Oct. 22 attended a garden party given by Mayor Ozaki, of Tokio, with a luncheon preceding. Count Komura and Baron Kaneko were also guests.

Prince Suyematsu gave a luncheon at Tokio at noon at which Prince Oyama, Marquis Matsukata, Prince Tokugawa, Vice Admiral Saito and others of note met the American officers. At Hibiki Ya Park three thousand American sailors were in the audience.

During an interlude of the magnificent theatrical entertainment given on the night of Oct. 22 by the Bankers' Club Rear Admiral Sperry, the other admirals and their aides appeared on the stage together with a committee of bankers, in behalf of whom Baron Shibasaki was presented to the Americans an eloquent address of welcome, which was engrossed and illuminated and enclosed in a handsome box.

At Yokohama on Oct. 22 three hundred girls, all pupils of a music school, visited the flagship Connecticut and sang American national airs in English. The Japanese girls all carried American flags, and on leaving the ship in lighters sang "Hail Columbia" all the way across the bay.

RETURN OF ALABAMA AND MAINE.

The U.S. battleship Alabama, Capt. Ten Eyck DeWitt Veeder, of the Special Service Squadron, arrived at New York, Oct. 20, after completing a voyage of some 36,000 miles around the world, and, with the exception of a cracked high-pressure cylinder of the starboard engine, was in fine shape. The crack developed while the Atlantic Fleet was going up the South American coast, under Rear Admiral Evans, and after the fleet arrived at Magdalena Bay, Cal., it was decided to take both the Alabama and Maine out of the fleet and start them homeward, as a special service squadron, the Maine because of the poor steaming of her boilers. On her last day's run in making New York the Alabama made 293 knots, an average of twelve knots an hour. She left Hampton Roads with the fleet on Dec. 16 last and started on June 8.

When she dropped anchor off Tompkinsville, N.Y., the Alabama flew a homeward-bound pennant, 300 feet long, and port was made in a dense fog, and all hands were glad to get home. Honolulu, Guam, Manila, Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Suez, Ismailia, Naples, Gibraltar and Punta Delgada are the ports that have been stopped at since leaving San Francisco. On Oct. 11 the Alabama logged 232 knots, and the day's runs up to Oct. 19 were as follows: 232, 221, 247, 249, 238, 235, 280, and to noon, Oct. 19, 293 knots, a fine showing with partially disabled engine. Captain Veeder ordered a twelve-knot speed when he found that the coal was holding out well, and the ship came in with more than 400 tons of the 1,100 that were in the bunkers when she left the Azores, a highly creditable record.

The roster of officers of the Alabama is as follows: Capt. T. E. D. W. Veeder, Lieut. Comdr. T. P. Magruder, executive officer; Lieut. R. I. Curtin, navigator; Lieuts. E. Woods, B. T. Bulmer and H. E. Cook; Ensigns S. B. Smith, J. S. Dowell, William B. Howe, F. F. Rogers; Midshipmen C. B. Mayo, W. F. Newton; Surg. L. L. von Wedekind, P.A. Surg. F. W. S. Dean, Paymr. F. B. Colby, Capt. J. McE. Huey, U.S.M.C.; Btsn. J. A. Riley, Gunner E. DuB. Gould, Chief Carp. C. Thompson, War. Machs. A. H. Hawley, G. W. Byrne and W. P. Davis, and Pay Clerk J. Reay. The Alabama will be repaired at the navy yard.

The battleship Maine, which parted company with the Alabama at Horta, arrived at Portsmouth, N.H., on the morning of Oct. 19, under command of Comdr. William B. Caperton, who assumed command in Manila, relieving Capt. G. B. Barber. She went up the Piscataqua river under her own steam, not accepting the help of three navy yard tugs sent out to meet her, and entered the stone drydock.

The Maine has sailed a total of 36,111 miles, although the aggregate distance from port to port was 33,292 miles. She burned about twenty-two thousand tons of coal, and her engines had made approximately thirteen million revolutions. No important accident of any kind happened to the machinery, but the coal consumption for the number of revolutions necessary to maintain a ten-knot speed increased gradually throughout the trip. In passing the twenty-two thousand tons of coal more than two hundred and fifty shovels were worn out.

The report of Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Terhune is to the effect that the mechanical portion of the ship is in excellent condition, with the exception of the boilers, which will require some attention after the continuous service to which they have been subjected. She will be at the navy yard for overhauling for about a month.

The officers who arrived on her are the following: Comdr. William B. Caperton; Lieut. Comdr. Warren J. Terhune and John R. Edie; Lieuts. Frank P. Baldwin, Ralph Earle, James C. Kress, Walter E. Whitehead and Frank R. McCrary; Ensigns George V. Stewart, Herbert F. Emerson and Douglas W. Fuller; Mids. Robert W. Cabaniss, Surg. M. S. Elliott, Asst. Surg. Curtis B. Munger, Paymr. Edward T. Hooper, Capt. of Marines Richard M. Cutts, 1st Lieut. of Marines Benjamin A. Lewis, Btsn. John Dauner, Gunner Harry Webb, Carp. E. L. Bass, War. Machs. Edward A. Manck and George R. Thompson.

SENATOR BEVERIDGE ON GREATER NAVY.

United States Senator Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana, in a speech at Seattle, Wash., on Oct. 5, gave a broad treatment to the question of the Pacific coast in speaking on the subject of "A Greater American Navy." He called the attention of the men of the Pacific slope to the fact that it was the fight in the Senate during the last session for a greater Navy that helped to make the bulk of the American people wake up to the existence of the great Pacific coast and its needs. "This republic must build a navy large enough to have as great a fleet permanently stationed in Pacific waters as we had last year on our Atlantic shores," said the Senator. "We, the greatest maritime people on the globe, ought to be the greatest power on its waters. We must show other nations that in any possible war with America any hostile nation is hopeless because we are prepared to build a navy so great that we can not only outclass them on the water, but bankrupt them in their attempt to meet us."

"The second great reason for a mighty navy is economy. All the world knows that Spain would never have gone

to war with us and that Cuba would have been freed by diplomacy if before the Spanish War broke out we had had four more battleships. That conflict hung on the supposed strength of our Navy as estimated by other nations. Yet that war cost us hundreds of millions of dollars, while the battleships which would have prevented that war would have cost us all told less than twelve million dollars."

Senator Beveridge closed his address by arguing that the drift of events indicates the growing importance of the Pacific Ocean and the necessity of guarding it as jealously as the Atlantic. Both our strength and our weakness is that the oceans separate us from our rivals; therefore, our security on land depends upon our supremacy on the sea. His address was received with many manifestations of approval from the large audience and every reference to the necessity of safeguarding the Pacific coast called forth applause.

NAVAL CONFERENCE FACTS.

The Boston Transcript, in a despatch from Washington dated Oct. 17, says:

"President Roosevelt is being urged to make public the results of the recent naval conference held at Newport. While the Navy Department and several officials of high standing have been made a target by newspapers, who assert that the critics carried off the honors, Secretary Metcalf has been urged to have published as much as possible of the report, so that the public can judge by the facts and figures therein contained."

Briefly summarized, the result of the conference as far as changes in battleship construction are concerned, as well as in other respects, according to reports here, indicates an overwhelming victory for the Navy Department and the Board of Construction. There were practically no changes recommended for new battleships in line with the suggestions of the Navy critics, and the fight for higher armor belt was snowed under with the rest. Naval officers who supported the contention that changes should be made when they first went to the conference switched one by one to the other side, until at the end less than a dozen were left who voted for changes.

The supporters of Commander Sims, Commander Key and Commander Hill say that the reason so few votes were cast for changes in the new ships was because the North Dakota and the North Carolina were fifty per cent. completed, making changes inadvisable, whereas the battleships Utah and Florida had specifications drawn up, which would have caused much delay if the plans were to be altered.

"This defense was, however, attacked by the Board of Construction, which puts forth the fact that while the conference was in its last days President Roosevelt addressed a letter to the officers asking how they would vote on recommendations for battleship changes regardless of delay or percentage of completion. Would the officers recommend changes if delay and work already done did in no way figure? In reply to the President's message, the Newport conference, by a vote of 52 to 9, stood for practically no changes in battleship construction. It is said by an official that if the vote had been called for the first few days of the meeting the order would probably have been reversed.

"From every viewpoint there is much to show that the Navy Department gained supporters at each meeting. This, some officers say, is because it was supplied with material and figures to demonstrate and support its contentions, whereas the critics were not. Those who side with Commander Sims still contend that if more time had been given to prepare, the result might have been changed. Relative to the letter of Commander Key, which is being widely circulated, officials of the Board of Construction say that the alleged defects pointed out were given consideration, but that in practically every case the stand taken by the bureaus was sustained by three-fourths of the line officers.

"Although President Roosevelt, and not Secretary Metcalf, as has been erroneously reported, gave the order that the officers' lips be sealed relative to the conference, it is now said that the President, in vindication of the Navy Department, may make public the results of the meeting. It is said that Rear Admiral Converse, retired, president of the Board of Construction; Chief Constr. W. L. Capps, Rear Admiral Mason, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, as well as Secretary Metcalf and Assistant Secretary Newberry, would very much like to have the facts and figures placed before the public. They feel, it is said, that the public is getting an erroneous idea of what really happened at Newport. Secretary Metcalf has the question of making public the report under advisement subject to the President's approval."

McClure's for November has a statement directly contrary to this, asserting that the conference recommended changes in the armor belt, and in the elevation of the broadside guns, with minor changes not specified: all in accordance with the recommendation of the critics of the Board of Construction. It is stated that the conference decided that the armor belt on future ships should be from one to two feet higher than that on practically all the vessels in the American Navy now afloat, and voted that the broadside guns upon the four ships about to be built are too low to be used in ordinary "trade wind weather." In view of these conflicting statements it would be well to allow the early publication of the report of the conference and put a stop, if possible, to the use of naval disputes as a means of creating sensations to promote the sale of popular periodicals.

W.D. DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS.

COL. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF THE DIVISION.

On inquiry of the Adjutant General of a state, he was informed that telescopes are necessary articles of equipment for target ranges, and it is considered by the Department that the cost of these articles is a proper charge against the apportionment to the state from the appropriation provided by Section 1061, Revised Statutes, as amended, for the promotion of rifle practice.

The telescopes should, however, be obtained on requisition of the Governor to the Secretary of War, as in the case of other supplies provided for the use of the organized militia.

In answer to the inquiry of the Adjutant General of a state, as to whether the state could secure cloth to repair clothing, and leather to repair horse equipment supplied by the War Department to the organized militia, he was informed that materials required for repairing clothing such as is furnished to the Regular Army, and leather for making repairs to equipment in the possession of the state, can be furnished by the War Department, either as an issue under Section 1061, Revised Statutes, as amended, or as a sale for cash from state funds under the provisions of Section 17 of the Act of Jan. 21, 1903.

The Adjutant General of state having requested that the requisition of the Governor of the State for a special ammunition be filled by the Department, govern-

ment ammunition could be furnished, but that ammunition cannot be supplied, as desired. The reason why the last-mentioned ammunition cannot be furnished is due to the general requirements of law providing for full and fair competition in purchasing and the award for the best and most suitable article to the lowest bidder. This precludes the Department from purchasing an article made by a particular manufacturer when other manufacturers produce the same article having equal merits. It is the intention, however, of the Ordnance Department to advertise for and purchase commercial ammunition at a later date, and should this competition result in the purchase of the particular type mentioned, the requisition can probably be filled.

On request of the Adjutant General of a state for information as to whether the disbursing officer of the state should pay from funds advanced to the state under Section 1061, Revised Statutes, as amended, a claim made by a veterinarian of the United States Army for services rendered to the horses of a battery of field artillery of the militia of the state attending a joint camp of instruction, he was informed that the account is disallowed, as it is the duty of a veterinarian at a joint camp of instruction to render professional assistance to any organization attending such camp, without compensation for his services additional to the pay and allowances given to him by the United States.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.

The detail system has in the main worked satisfactorily in his department, says the annual report of Brig. Gen. E. A. Garlington, Inspector General, U.S.A., but there are indications of difficulty in securing the right kind of colonel for inspection. An officer of the grade of colonel is naturally loath to leave his regiment and duties, both congenial and important, and assume those which involve much detail and perhaps are unsuited to his disposition and temperament. Therefore it is important that officers begin work in inspection duty while young enough to have receptive minds. Results would be better if five of the nine majors were captains of the line with the increased grade.

The state of the mileage fund interfered with inspections so that many could not be held, amounting in the case of garrisoned posts to 36 per cent, and of ungarrisoned posts to 77 per cent. Intermediate headquarters have shown zeal in correcting irregularities and deficiencies found by inspectors, and a good result is noted in the fact that of 2,703 defects and irregularities found in 110 garrisoned posts inspected only 282 were submitted by the I.G.O. to the Chief of Staff for further action. Of 329 troops, batteries, and companies, inspected at 110 posts and stations, 5 per cent. were below a satisfactory standard in discipline, 11 per cent. in instruction, and 21 per cent. in military efficiency. The principal reasons for lack of efficiency for field service were absence of officers, frequent change in company commander, and small size of companies.

Attention again is called to the great number of officers on detailed service and to the bad effects. Careful investigation shows that many desertions are due to frequent change in company commanders. The call for detached officers is extensive and it is apparent that the number of officers now authorized is not adequate to meet the military necessities of the nation and Army, therefore the recommendation is made that renewed efforts be made to secure the passage of the bill (S. 2671) "authorizing extra officers for the Army." On June 30, twenty-nine per cent. of the officers belonging to the regiments serving in the Philippines were absent from the division. Regulations should provide that the battalion staff officers be first available for company duty at posts where staff duties are performed by regimental staff officers or officers of the staff departments.

The transfer of enlisted men from regiments just prior to their departure from the Philippines and Alaska has proved a serious detriment to efficiency. The 10th Infantry which returned from Alaska is cited as an illustration. After transfers in Alaska it had to take in 300 green recruits and then with about half its proper number of officers was sent, after a month at its new station, to represent the Regular Army at a large encampment. No new causes for desertion were revealed in the year. Cases of excessive desertions from organizations appear to be decreasing. The 9th Infantry is mentioned as having had only seven desertions in the last two years and seven companies have had no desertions in nearly three years, while Company C has had none in five years.

The cut and fit of the service and khaki uniforms have materially improved, but the same cannot be said of the blue uniform. The general style of the dress coat should be changed so as to conform to the specifications of what is generally known as a tunic. The metal ornaments on the service and khaki uniforms and the white uniform when used should be removed. While they are supposed to identify the organization of the soldier, this could be accomplished in a manner less offensive to the eye and more comfortable for the soldier. It is a question whether in war such insignia should be worn at all, as it will always disclose to the enemy the organizations in his front. The metal ornaments on the officer's sleeve should also be removed.

Provision should be made for more vigilant supervision by experts of building contract work in all its stages, including a more rigid inspection of the material used. Recommendation is made that efforts be put forth to obtain the necessary appropriation for laundries at all permanent posts, and to provide all permanent posts with a modern system of lighting.

The system of detailing officers from the line to fill vacancies in the supply departments for a period of four years has not proved satisfactory. The system in vogue is not suitable to our Service. Interchangeability between the line and staff is being carried on in exactly the reverse order of what it should be. While it is conceded it is beneficial to a young officer of a supply department to do service in the line, he should always feel that his last responsibility is as an officer of the supply departments. The personnel of the supply departments should be permanent. The system works fairly well now, but in time of war it would go to pieces, because then every line officer attached to the supply departments with the proper instincts of a soldier would seek to join his command. While now only captains are concerned, in a very short time all the higher grades will be involved. General Garlington recommends that the system be reversed and that the supply departments with respect to the number and grades be organized as they are now, that the officers therein hold permanent commissions, that all below the grade of lieutenant colonel be detailed for tours of duty with the line and that while so detailed their places be filled by officers of corresponding rank from the line.

The advantages of having an Army service corps to re-

place civilian employees are set forth. The absence of a roster of foreign service for civilian clerks should be remedied and each headquarters clerk should be required to make his regular tour, which should cover two years in the islands. A general increase of twenty per cent. in salaries for employees of the classified service and a system of retirement on moderate annuities are recommended. It is recommended that each inspector general and each acting inspector general on duty at headquarters of geographical divisions and departments have assigned to them by name from the War Department a clerk of class 2, as stenographer and messenger. "The duties of a clerk of an inspector general require a more general ability and intelligence than any class of clerks I know of."

In conclusion, General Garlington says that "the spirit of the Service is more sanguine since the passage of the act increasing the pay of the Army. It is believed that all cause of unrest will disappear if Congress at its next session will take up and correct the defects in the organization of the Cavalry arm of the Service and increase the strength of the Infantry arm, thus making it possible to apportion properly the burden of service in the Philippines and other outlying possessions."

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

Acting Comptroller Mitchell decides that the widow of a retired officer of the Navy who died while on active duty is not entitled to the allowance of \$75 provided by the Act of May 13, 1908. He says: "The Act of June 7, 1900, authorizes the employment of officers on the retired list on active duty, but it does not restore them to the active list, and it is only officers on the active list, by the plain terms of the Act of May 13, 1908, whose widows or previously designated beneficiaries are entitled to its benefits. I do not think the benefits conferred by the said Act of May 13, 1908, can be considered 'pay allowances' as used in the said Act of June 7, 1900, as those words as therein used have reference to the pay and allowances to which the officer himself is entitled, while the gratuity provided by the Act of May 13, 1908, is given direct to the widow or designated beneficiary."

Frank de L. Carrington, late captain and major, 1st Infantry, claimed commutation of quarters, amounting to \$216, during the period from March 1, 1905 to July 15, 1905. When he was in the hands of the civil authorities of the Philippines, on the ground that the U.S. Supreme Court Jan. 6, 1908, overruled the decision of the Philippine courts in his case, he was dismissed by court-martial July 15, 1908. The Comptroller denies this claim on the ground that during the time named the appellant was not on duty within the meaning of the law and regulations governing the payment of commutation of quarters.

The Comptroller denies application of Lieut. W. H. Faust, U.S.N., retired for credit in computing his longevity pay for the time he was on active duty under authority of the Act of June 7, 1900, which provided that during twelve years from the date of its passage retired officers of the Navy could be ordered to active duty in time of peace. It is held that this act is still in force, not having been repealed by the later Act of May 13, 1908, and that it is a special act relating to a particular subject and makes an exception to the general law prohibiting the employment of officers of the Navy on the retired list on active duty except in time of war. The Comptroller holds that Lieutenant Faust has been given the increase of pay, \$600, allowed by the Act of May 13, 1908, and is not legally entitled to more.

In a letter dated Sept. 26, 1908, the Secretary of the Navy called the attention of the Comptroller's Office to an apparent conflict between its decisions of Jan. 31, 1907, and May 27, 1908, in regard to the ten per cent. increase of pay which is causing some confusion in the minds of pay officers. In reply Acting Comptroller Mitchell says:

"My decision of May 27, 1908 (14 Comp. Dec., 829), was upon the question presented by the Paymaster General of the Navy and referred by you, as to what class of pay of enlisted men of the Navy was to be increased under the following provision of the Act of May 13, 1908 (13 Stat., 128): 'The pay of all active and retired enlisted men of the Navy is hereby increased ten per centum.' In my consideration of the question I referred to three classes of compensation provided for enlisted men, viz.: 1, Base of minimum pay; 2, pay which is added or attached to the base pay and equally permanent after the right to it has been acquired, and 3, as follows: 'Extra pay for special service and only payable when under detail for the special service, such as the pay of gun pointers (G.O. No. 137, July 25, 1903), mess men (G.O. 61, Oct. 17, 1901), jacks-of-the-dust (G.O. 178, Nov. 26, 1904), and coxswains of steam launches (G.O. 20, Jan. 1, 1901). This third class of compensation is the nature of allowance and not pay proper. The statement was that the mess men's pay is in the nature of allowance, not that it was an allowance as that term is now understood. My object was to distinguish this compensation from regular or permanent pay and the word 'allowance' was used in the same sense that it was used by the Supreme Court in the case of United States v. Miller (208 U.S., 33, 38), where it was said in relation to the pay of an aide: 'The allowance of \$200 a year under Sec. 1201, Rev. Stat., in addition to the pay of his rank,' is manifestly not the yearly pay of the grade. The purpose of the additional allowance is to compensate the officer during the time he is designated for a special service as aide." The decision of Jan. 31, 1907 (13 Comp. Dec. 506), related to foreign service pay for enlisted men of the Marine Corps and the words 'pay proper' were words taken from the statutes granting the twenty per centum increase of pay for foreign service and were employed in the decision in the sense given to them by the Supreme Court in United States v. Mills, in interpreting those statutes. The Act of May 13, 1908, has no reference to the statutes granting pay for foreign service and the words 'pay proper' are not found in the provision above quoted from that act. Probably a better selection of words than 'pay proper' might have been made, such as 'regular pay' or 'permanent pay,' in my decision of May 27, 1908. They were intended, however, to convey the same meaning as when they were employed by the Paymaster General in submitting the question quoted in said decision as follows: 'The question arises as to whether this increase of pay should be based upon the pay proper of enlisted men or whether it should include the extra pay for continuous service, good-conduct medal, for re-enlistment under G.O. No. 34, for certificate of graduation from Petty Officers' School, and other like

permanent additions to the pay, and for transient additions to such allowances for gun pointers, messmen * * * etc.' The use of the expression seems to have been unfortunate in creating 'confusion in the minds of pay officers.' With this explanation it is believed that any cause for confusion in the minds of paymasters is removed."

P.A. Paymr. B. M. Dobson, U.S.N., asks whether Asst. Surg. George R. Plummer, U.S.N., who entered the Navy under the Act of May 4, 1898, should be paid as an assistant surgeon prior to the Act of March 3, 1899, or as a junior lieutenant under the Act of May 13, 1908, which says: "Hereafter all commissioned officers on the active list of the Navy shall receive pay * * * as follows: For admiral, * * *; lieutenant, junior grade, \$200." Acting Comptroller Mitchell replies as follows: "Acting assistant surgeons appointed under the said Act of May 4, 1898, are not, in my opinion, 'commissioned' officers within the meaning of that term as used in the above quoted provision from the Act of May 13, 1908 (see Secs. 1410 and 1775 of the Revised Statutes; 15 Op. Att. Gen., 561). I am therefore of opinion that Acting Assistant Surgeon Plummer is not entitled to pay under the provision of the Act of May 13, 1908, quoted supra, but that having served more than five years he is entitled to the pay provided by Sec. 1556, of the Revised Statutes for an assistant surgeon after five years from date of appointment."

Following the decision of June 23, 1908, in the case of Paymaster Stackhouse, U.S.N., a difference of \$13.20 is found in favor of Paymr. F. K. Perkins, U.S.N., amount disallowed by the Auditor June 13 for rations over-issued and not checked. Under the same ruling, a difference of \$2.64 was found in favor of P.A. Paymr. E. H. Tricou.

In accordance with decision in the case of De Lancy (11 Comp. Dec., 576) a difference of \$1.33 is found in favor of Lieut. Willis McDonell, account of disallowance of Auditor in matter of two days' leave estimated at sea pay after ten years and sea pay after five years.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

(From the Philadelphia Ledger.)

In a recent issue of the London Times there is an eulogium of the United States Navy which contrasts refreshingly with the usual querulous or cynical attitude toward things American, of which James Russell Lowell complained in his essay entitled "On a Certain Condescension in Foreigners." The writer points out that the transfiguring spirit of the American Navy is the spirit of hard work. The naval profession is regarded by the officers not "as a leisurely, gentlemanly occupation, but the most exacting of professions in the application required." Whereas in Civil War days there are numerous examples of the attainment of the chief command before the age of 30, nowadays the average age of reaching the captain's rank is 55. There is an intense and extraordinary rivalry among the junior officers. "They are passionate for high scores for their divisions and ships at target practice. Morning and afternoon they drill the men until the men are stale, and they find more work in studying." As for the men themselves, the best of them have no knowledge of seamanship before enlistment. They come from the farms and small villages in the interior of the country. Their average age is only a little over 21, and the grizzled veteran or middle-aged A. B. of repeated re-enlistments is a rare survival. "Hard times and an Army of unemployed have helped the celebrity of the fleet's cruise to fill the ranks to overflowing, and the standard of physical and moral excellence of the enlisted men is higher than ever before." President Roosevelt's unflagging advocacy, in season and out of season, of the interests of the Navy has done much, the writer holds, to popularize among civilians the life on the ocean wave as one of the enlisted crew of our great battleships.

In no other navy in the world is the fighting efficiency of the sailor so sedulously conserved by means of proper food and reasonable—though not superfluous—creature comforts. Steam heat, cold storage facilities, plenty of water for washing are not, in the American Navy, regarded as luxuries. The sporting proclivities of the Yankee tar are recognized not merely in the keen rivalries of the gun drill, boat races and boxing bouts for the championship of the fleet. "When Jack goes ashore in numbers at every port for his national game of baseball, bats and balls and gloves are furnished by the nation." It is recognized that clean sport, in what Lecky would call the map of life, has its important place, along with hard work, for "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" at sea as on the land. "Drudgery without reason, simply because it is the rule, seems to be an unnatural to the American youth as it is natural to the Germans and Japanese."

There is always the danger, of course, of chauvinism—the exaggerated patriotism that insists that whatever is American must be the best of all; but our splendid Navy is justly a source of pride and satisfaction to our countrymen, and the anonymous tribute of the writer in the Times to the morale and the personnel of our fighting fleets is well deserved.

NAVY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION NOTICE.

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 21, 1908.

The attention of the members of the Navy Athletic Association has been again called to the fact that applications for tickets for the Army-Navy football game should be filed, and dues paid, before Nov. 1.

N. E. IRWIN, Lieut. Comdr., U.S.N., Sec.-Treas.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A sack of mail which has been chasing the cruiser Milwaukee from port to port all over the Pacific was taken aboard the ship a day or two ago, says the Bremer-ton, Washington, News of Oct. 10. The mail bag left New York several months ago and when it arrived at Seattle the Milwaukee had left for Honolulu. The bag arrived at that mid-Pacific port a few hours after the ship had sailed for Panama. The bag set out in hot pursuit and when it arrived at Panama the Milwaukee was steaming to Amapala, Honduras. The mail bag caught the next boat for Honduras and followed hard on the trail of the cruiser which proceeded from Honduras to San Francisco and thence to Bremer-ton. Here the sack had the bulge on the cruiser, for the Milwaukee was ordered placed in reserve before she could get away again. The sack came to the end of its eventful journey when the mail orderly took its contents aboard the cruiser.

The Celtic has been ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Boston, for duty as a supply ship to the Atlantic Fleet. When commissioned and when ready

for the sea the vessel will proceed to the navy yard, New York, to load with provisions. She will be attached to the Third Squadron and take her cargo of supplies across to meet the Battleship Fleet at Gibraltar.

The U.S.S. Active was placed in commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, on Oct. 20, 1908, for duty as a tender to the Pacific Fleet.

The Glacier, now at Manila, has been detached from the Atlantic Fleet and assigned to the Pacific Fleet for duty as a supply ship. The vessel has been ordered to Australia to fill with provisions and thence to Talcahuana, Chile, via New Zealand, to report to the commander-in-chief, Pacific Fleet.

The thrilling and skillful rescue of Seaman Gladden of the U.S.S. Minnesota at sea on Oct. 13, when washed overboard during a heavy gale, is a splendid example of American seamanship and alertness in emergency. It is thus described by a correspondent of the N.Y. Herald: "Although the engines were making the revolutions calculated to produce eight knots, the fleet made only four over-ground. Gladden was helping to ship the Minnesota's quarterdeck ventilators and underestimated the force of the breaking sea; he was swept through the life lines into the raging sea. A marine sentry promptly let go a copper life buoy and his startled shipmates threw out the life rings. Gladden, who is only twenty-three, but has served on merchantmen out of Seattle, is a strong swimmer, and reached the buoy after a fifty-yard battle. The Minnesota broke the man overboard signal and the Vermont, half a mile astern, dropped to half speed. Lieut. Comdr. Adelbert Althouse and Ensign Bruce L. Canaga, on the bridge, skilfully maneuvered the ship and created a smooth lee for the struggling sailor, who, seeing rescue near, started swimming toward the logging line at the bow. The officers cried 'Go back, we will save you!' Gladden waved assent and regained the buoy, but the sea forbade the lowering of the Vermont's lifeboat. The ship came within twenty yards, maneuvered to preserve the smooth lee and stopped. Officers and men crowded the life lines at the sides, yelling encouragement and ready to plunge to the rescue if necessary. The lines and buoys were thrown to Gladden with great precision. He struck out, caught the line and was hauled aboard only ten minutes after he left the Minnesota. The cheers nearly drowned the gale. Congratulations were showered upon Captain Potter by wireless and the fleet was not delayed a minute."

The orders for the Alabama to be placed out of commission at the navy yard, New York, have been revoked. The vessel will be placed in reserve at that yard instead.

The Eagle, now at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., has been ordered to Haitian waters on surveying duty. It is expected that the vessel will leave on the duty as signed in the course of three or four days.

On the charge of being a deserter from the United States Navy, Charles Joseph Magness, who married Miss Ada Gorman, a daughter of the late Senator Arthur Pue Gorman, of Maryland, was arrested at Louisville, Ky., Oct. 21. When Magness, or Hartlove, as he was known in the Navy, was searched he had eighteen \$1,000 government bonds and about \$6,000 in cash in his possession, presumably the property of his wealthy wife. Hartlove enlisted in the Navy Jan. 21, 1907, and deserted from the United States ship Dolphin June 27 last. The Department has ordered that he be transferred to Philadelphia. He will there be tried on the charge of desertion.

A plan to form a reserve corps of stokers for the Navy from the firemen employed in gashouses was made public at the annual convention of the American Gas Institute, which began in New York City Oct. 21. Admiral Dewey and Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans have both, it is said, expressed strong approval of the plan. Gashouse firemen, according to the five hundred members who attended the convention, are the best stokers in the world. They would prove invaluable in war time, when all of the ships of the Navy might be placed in commission. The need of competent men in the firerooms is an urgent one, the convention says, and it is planned to organize a corps of stokers and coal passers so that a trained force might be available. There are about twenty thousand gashouse firemen in the United States, and Admiral Evans says they would make valuable asset to the naval reserve. The recommendations of the convention will be brought before the National Gas Association Congress at Chicago on Dec. 7.

John Arbuckle, who received the contract for floating the cruiser Yankee, which is on the rocks of the Hen and Chickens in Buzzard's Bay, said on Oct. 20 that if the storms held off long enough to enable him to have the vessel surrounded by oil pipes, which are intended to lessen the force of the breakers, he was certain that he could save her. "We will," added Mr. Arbuckle, "brace the different decks so that the pressure of the air will not disrupt them. The hatches and other points will be made airtight, and then the compressors will force the air into the hold of the Yankee. The air is lighter than the water, so the water will be forced out. We turned on the compressed air into the hold of a steamship that all the other wrevers had abandoned, after spending \$150,000, and in thirty minutes we raised this \$1,500,000 steamship of 12,000 tons.

The U.S. scout cruiser Chester, in her final trials off Newport, R.I., Oct. 21, made 26.1 knots an hour. On the 12-hour endurance and coal consumption test the average was 23 knots. It is reported that her guns and machinery worked satisfactorily, and the ship behaved well in a rough sea. The Board of Inspection and Survey, of which Rear Admiral Thomas C. McLean is senior officer, tested the vessel in a northeaster, which prevailed nearly all the while the Chester was under steam and the sea was about as rough as it ever is, except in the case of great storms.

The Navy Department under date of Sept. 30, 1908, forwards addenda to Special Order No. 86, dated Aug. 17, 1908, and directs that the accompanying tables be inserted in their proper places in the order. The first table shows the money allowance of clothing for enlisted men of all ranks from one to ninety-two days for the first year and the second and succeeding years of enlistment. The allowance for one day is as follows: Sergeant major, quartermaster sergeant, and second leader of band, first year, \$0.28; second and succeeding years, \$0.14. Drum major, first year, \$0.37; second and succeeding years, \$0.13. First sergeant and gunnery sergeant, first year, \$0.27; second and succeeding years, \$0.14. Sergeant, corporal and first and second class musicians, first year, \$0.26; second and succeeding years, \$0.13. Private of band, field music and private, first year, \$0.24; second and succeeding years, \$0.12. The table will be used exclusively in computing allowance for clothing. To compute the allowance for any quarter, or fractional part thereof, the amount shown in the table for the actual number of days in such quarter, or fractional part, will be given. When men are promoted, reduced, or reach the

end of the first year of enlistment during a quarter, the amount shown for the actual number of days served in each rank or year of enlistment will be added together to arrive at the allowance for quarter. A second table, which forms a part of this addenda to S.O. 86, shows allowances of china, glassware, tableware, kitchen utensils and equipage, based on strength of commands, and the prices at which they will be charged in cases of sale, inventory, loss or damage. The allowance for 50 men, for example, totals 357 pieces at a total price of \$517.00; made up of items such as tumblers, plates, gravy boats, water pitchers, etc., at prices ranging from four cents to sixty-eight cents each.

Miss Mary Benton, daughter of Col. John D. Benton, a prominent politician in the state of North Dakota, is to act as sponsor for the North Dakota, which is to be launched Nov. 10. Miss Benton is a pronounced blonde, a decidedly handsome girl, and one who is most popular among the young people of her native city, Fargo, the commercial capital of North Dakota. Governor Burke and the state officials will go to Quincy to witness the launching, and Secretary Metcalf will be present on that occasion.

THE NAVY.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVY VESSELS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table, which appears on page 217 of this issue:

Alabama, arrived at the navy yard, New York, Oct. 20. Will not go out of commission as previously ordered, but will be placed in reserve.

Salem, sailed from Tompkinsville for Guantanamo Bay Oct. 20.

Fox, sailed from Mare Island for San Diego, Cal., Oct. 20. Buffalo, sailed from San Francisco for Bremerton Oct. 20. Navajo, sailed from Bremerton for San Diego, Cal., Oct. 21, en route to join Pacific Fleet as a tender.

Dolphin, arrived at the navy yard, New York, Oct. 22. Chester, returned to Newport from final trial Oct. 22. Abarenda, sailed from Bradford, R.I., for Newport News, Va., Oct. 22.

The Eagle has been ordered to Hayti for surveying duty. The Active was placed in commission on Oct. 20 at Mare Island for duty as a tender to the Pacific Fleet.

The Celtic has been ordered placed in commission at Boston for duty as a supply ship to the Atlantic Fleet.

The Glacier has been detached from the Atlantic Fleet and assigned to the Pacific Fleet as a supply ship.

Albany, sailed from Mare Island for Magdalena Bay Oct. 22.

Pacific Fleet and Destroyer Flotilla sailed from Honolulu for Magdalena Bay Oct. 22.

Nanshan, arrived at Amoy Oct. 22.

Alexander, arrived at Amoy Oct. 23.

Castine, sailed from Newport for New York Oct. 23.

G.O. 77, OCT. 5, 1908, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

1. The President has established, under the provisions of Article 63, Articles for the Government of the Navy, the following limits of punishment for the offense of desertion:

In case of surrender after thirty days—

Officer: Dismissal.

Enlisted man: Confinement for eighteen months and dishonorable discharge.

In case of apprehension—

Officer: Dismissal and imprisonment for four years.

Enlisted man:

1. If less than six months in the service—Confinement for eighteen months and dishonorable discharge.

2. If more than six months in the service—Confinement for two and one-half years and dishonorable discharge.

From a ship about to sail on an extended cruise—

Officer: Dismissal and imprisonment for three years.

Enlisted man: Confinement for three years and dishonorable discharge.

Where joined in by two or more men in the execution of a conspiracy, or for desertion in the presence of any unlawful assemblage which the naval force may be opposing—

Officer: Dismissal and imprisonment for five years.

Enlisted man: Confinement for five years and dishonorable discharge.

2. Recruiting officers shall carefully explain to all candidates for enlistment the consequences of a conviction of desertion, which in addition to the above punishment, includes the statutory forfeitures of the rights of citizenship and capacity to hold office under the United States (Rev. Stat., secs. 1996 and 1998), as well as forfeiture of any pay or allowances that may be due at the time of desertion, and also to explain the provisions of the U.S. Navy Regulations in regard to the purchase of discharge.

3. This order shall be published at general muster on board all ships in the Navy and at all navy yards and naval stations.

V. H. METCALF, Secretary.

S.O. 92, SEPT. 12, 1908, NAVY DEPT.

Announces names of the naval vessels authorized by an act of Congress approved May 13, 1908, which we have heretofore published.

S.O. 93, SEPT. 29, 1908, NAVY DEPT.

By authority of the President, the name Utah is hereby assigned to battleship No. 31; and the name of the U.S.S. Wyoming will be changed to U.S.S. Cheyenne on Jan. 1, 1909.

V. H. METCALF, Secretary.

S.O. 94, AUG. 21, 1908, NAVY DEPT.

Announces names of assigned vessels, torpedo boat destroyers, under construction for the Naval Service, which we have previously noted.

NAVY DEATHS.

Clarence Arthur Burnett, apprentice seaman (General Court Martial prisoner), died Oct. 6, 1908, while attached to the U.S.S. Nipic.

Eugene W. Cooper, electrician, 1st class, died Sept. 27, 1908, while attached to the U.S.S. Alabama.

George L. Morgan, apprentice seaman (General Court Martial prisoner), died Oct. 6, 1908, while attached to the U.S.S. Nipic.

James North, chief master-at-arms, died Oct. 5, 1908, while a patient in the naval hospital, Las Animas, Col.

Ah Pon, mess attendant, 1st class, died Sept. 6, 1908, while attached to the U.S.S. Denver.

William Fred Louis Conrad Werner, coal passer, died Oct. 4, 1908, while attached to the U.S.S. North Carolina.

Earnest Grove, ordinary seaman, U.S.S. Kentucky, died Oct. 20, 1908.

NAVY GAZETTE.

OCT. 16.—Asst. Naval Constr. W. B. Ferguson detached duty works Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass., etc., Oct. 29, 1908; to home and leave twenty days.

Chief Bttn. A. Anderson to be transferred to the retired list of officers of the Navy on Nov. 5, 1908, completion thirty years' service, in accordance with the provisions of the Naval Appropriation act approved May 13, 1908.

War. Mach. J. Casey to duty naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, sailing from New York, N.Y., on or about Oct. 23, 1908.

War. Mach. J. W. Clark detached duty Birmingham, and continue treatment U.S. Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass.

OCT. 17.—Capt. S. W. B. Diehl detached duty command Idaho; to home and wait orders.

Capt. J. M. Held detached duty as naval secretary of the Lighthouse Board, Department of Commerce and Labor, Wash-

ington, D.C., etc., Oct. 31, 1908; to command Idaho, Nov. 1, 1908.

Comdr. H. T. Mayo to duty as naval secretary of the Light-house Board, Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C.

Act. Asst. Surg. G. A. Riker appointed an acting assistant surgeon in the Navy from Oct. 16, 1908; to duty in attendance on the course of instruction U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.

Naval Constr. F. B. Zahm to duty as inspector of electrical material, works General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y.

OCT. 18.—SUNDAY.

OCT. 19.—Rear Admiral J. H. Dayton to be placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy on Oct. 25, 1908, in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 1444 of the R.S.

Comdr. G. R. Slocum to the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., Nov. 1, 1908, duty as ordnance officer.

Lieut. W. H. Allen detached duty Dolphin; to duty as aide on the staff of the commander, 3d Squadron, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, on board Dolphin.

Lieut. R. F. Zogbaum, Jr., detached duty New Hampshire; to duty as aide on the staff of the commander, 3d Squadron, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, on board Dolphin.

Ensign P. E. Damppman orders to Scorpion revoked; continue duty Mississippi.

Ensign I. F. Dorich detached duty Mississippi; to Scorpion as senior engineer officer.

Midshipman G. S. Bryan to duty Mississippi.

Chief Btsn. J. Laven to duty Chicago.

OCT. 20.—Lieut. W.G. Mitchell detached duty command Stringham; to command Macdonough.

Ensign G. B. Wright detached duty Stringham; to Macdonough.

Ensign H. G. Fuller commissioned an ensign in the Navy from Feb. 13, 1908.

Ensign F. J. Fletcher detached duty Eagle; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. M. Donelson detached duty Stringham; to Macdonough.

Capt. T. C. Turner, U.S.M.C., commissioned a captain in the U.S. Marine Corps from July 10, 1908.

OCT. 21.—Lieut. J. C. Kress detached duty Maine; to Hist as executive navigator.

Paymr. T. DeF. Harris to duty as purchasing pay officer, general storekeeper, and paymaster of station, Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, North Chicago, Ill., Nov. 2, 1908.

Paymr. W. V. H. Rose detached duty Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, North Chicago, Ill., etc., Nov. 2, 1908; to special temporary duty connection work Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, North Chicago, Ill.

Cable from Rear Adm. G. B. Harber, U.S.N., Commander Third Squadron, U.S. Pacific Fleet, Manila, P.I., Oct. 22, 1908:

Surg. L. Morris to duty Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.

Surg. D. N. Carpenter detached duty Naval Station, Cavite, P.I., to home.

OCT. 22.—Rear Admiral A. R. Couden to be retired Oct. 30, continue present duty.

Rear Admiral A. T. Mahan, retired, to duty War College, Newport.

Comdr. J. H. Hetherington to 11th Lighthouse District, Detroit.

Ensign W. B. Howe, Alabama to Hist.

Btsn. G. Oliff to the Maine.

Btsn. J. Danner Mate to the Enterprise.

War. Mach. D. McDonald from the Wyoming to the Albany.

Paymr. Clerk E. E. Artors appointment to duty at training station, North Chicago, revoked.

First Lieut. A. C. Rogers, M.C., died Cavite, Oct. 23.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

OCT. 14.—Capt. H. R. Lay appointed recorder of a marine examining board, Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., vice 1st Lieut. C. B. Matthews relieved.

OCT. 15.—Capt. L. M. Gulick granted leave for two weeks from and including Oct. 16, 1908.

First Lieut. T. H. Brown detached headquarters U.S.M.C., report Oct. 17, 1908, to commanding officer, Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., for duty.

Lieut. Col. R. H. Lane, A.A.&I., detailed to examine candidates for appointment as second lieutenant, who will appear in San Francisco Cal.

OCT. 16.—Capt. G. C. Reid to Washington, D.C., report in person to Major General, Commandant. Authorized delay one month en route.

OCT. 17.—Col. F. L. Denny, Q.M., granted leave from Oct. 17 to and including Nov. 7, 1908.

Lieut. Col. R. H. Lane, A.A.&I., and 1st Lieut. A. B. Owens appointed Board of Survey, office of Depot Quartermaster, San Francisco, Cal.

First Lieut. W. L. Redles close recruiting office District of Minnesota, to naval prison, Portsmouth, N.H.

OCT. 19.—Col. R. Dickens detached marine barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 10, 1908, to Mare Island, Cal., reporting Nov. 23, 1908, to command marine barracks, relieving Col. L. Karmany.

Col. L. Karmany detached marine barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., Nov. 23, 1908, to await orders.

Major C. G. Long to Boston, Mass., Oct. 28, 1908, to assist in examining candidates for appointment as second lieutenants appearing at that place.

Lieut. Col. E. N. Cole to Chicago, Ill., and Atlanta, Ga., to assist in examining candidates for appointment as second lieutenants appearing at those places, Oct. 29, 1908.

OCT. 20.—First Lieut. R. B. Putnam, aide-de-camp, to New York, N.Y., Oct. 21, accompanying the Major General, Commandant.

Capt. T. Holcomb, Jr., detached duty White House. Detached Oct. 27, Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., proceed Philadelphia, Pa., thence with detachment of marines to marine barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., turning over detachment to Commandant of navy yard there; thence via S.S. Manchuria, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 10, 1908, to Shanghai, China; thence by rail to Peking, China, for duty with marine battalion, American Legation there.

Capt. S. D. Butler detached U.S. Marine Barracks and School of Application, Annapolis, Md., to Philadelphia, Pa., on recruiting duty, relieving 1st Lieut. S. J. Logan, retired, on Oct. 31, 1908.

First Lieut. S. J. Logan, retired, detached recruiting district, Philadelphia, Pa.; when relieved to Buffalo, N.Y., for recruiting duty, relieving Capt. F. M. Eslick.

Capt. F. M. Eslick detached recruiting duty, Buffalo, N.Y., when relieved to marine barracks, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

OCT. 21.—Capt. N. G. Burton, A.Q.M., orders of Oct. 10 modified so as not to relieve Capt. W. McCreary as post quartermaster, marine barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., continued duties as building inspector.

Capt. W. E. Nos, A.Q.M., when discharged, hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., detached Headquarters U.S.M.C., and duty Depot of Supplies, to marine barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, duty as post quartermaster, relieving Capt. W. McCreary.

REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

OCT. 15.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. C. S. Root granted 20 days' extension leave.

Capt. R. O. Crisp granted 12 days' extension leave.

Capt. H. M. Broadbent granted 3 days' leave, en route to the Seminole.

J. E. Stika appointed a cadet in the Revenue-Cutter Service.

OCT. 17.—Capt. F. G. Dodge granted 3 days' extension leave.

Second Lieut. T. A. Shanley granted 15 days' leave.

Capt. of Engrs. F. E. Owen detached from the Pamlico and placing orders with permission to choose own residence.

Constr. J. Q. Walton ordered to proceed to Arundel Cove, Md., on official business.

OCT. 19.—Second Lieut. W. A. Benham to the Windom for temporary duty.

First Lieut. of Engrs. C. A. Wheeler to Washington, D.C., on official business.

Second Lieut. A. H. Scally from the Windom to the Snohomish.

OCT. 20.—C. E. Johnson appointed a cadet-engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service.

Second Lieut. T. M. Molloy granted 10 days' leave.

Capt. J. E. Reinberg to Washington, D.C., on official business.

The revenue cutter Itasca is to lie at Arundel Cove, Md., the revenue cutter depot and school, until next spring. When the Itasca arrived in Arundel Cove she completed an itinerary of 18,000 miles since sailing from the same place nearly five months ago. Capt. George E. Reimberg, commanding the Itasca, had as his staff 1st Lieut. Harry G. Hamlet and William J. Wheeler, 2d Lieuts. William H. Hunter and Thaddeus G. Crapster, 1st Lieut. of Engrs. John B. Turner, 2d Lieut. of Engrs. Lorenzo C. Farwell, Asst. Surg. W. H. Frost, Paymr. Chester E. Dimick, Btsn. Albert M. Totske, Gun. W. C. Hassell, Carpenter William Williamson and War. Mach. Louis Spaniol. Upon the return of the Itasca four cadets of the third class resigned. They were John Arthur Crutchfield, of Illinois; Leigh Russel Sanford, of Illinois; Francis Clinton Vincent Crowley and George Lyford Gould, both of Massachusetts, were the others.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. C. E. Johnston. Arundel Cove, Md.

ALASKA—Capt. J. M. Moore. San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. C. G. Carmine. New York, N.Y.

APACHE—Capt. J. F. Wild. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—1st Lieut. W. E. W. Hall. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. E. P. Bertholf. On Alaska cruise.

CALUMET—Senior Capt. O. O. Hamlet. At New York.

CHASE—At Arundel Cove, Md., out of commission.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—1st Lieut. C. F. Howell. New Orleans, La.

FORWARD—Capt. F. G. Dodge. At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Capt. K. W. Perry. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Lieut. of Engrs. Willis Pedrick. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.

HUDSON—Senior Capt. O. C. Hamlet. At New York.

ITASCA—Practice cutter. Capt. J. E. Reinberg. Arundel Cove, Md.

MCULLOCH—Capt. G. M. Daniels. On Alaska cruise.

MAKINAC—Lieut. Charles Satterlee. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. S. B. Winram. New York.

MANNING—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. At San Francisco, Calif.

MOHAWK—Capt. S. M. Landrey. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. B. L. Reed. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Norfolk, Va.

PAMILICO—Capt. R. O. Crisp. Norfolk, Va.

PERRY—Capt. F. J. Haake. On Alaska cruise.

RUSH—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte. On Alaska cruise.

SEMINOLE—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Norfolk, Va.

SENECA—Capt. W. E. Reynolds. Arundel Cove, Md.

SNOHOMISH—Capt. F. A. Lewis. Arundel Cove, Md.

THETIS—Capt. A. J. Henderson. On Arctic cruise.

TUSCARORA—Capt. P. H. Uberroth. Milwaukee, Wis.

WINNISIMMET—Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd. Boston, Mass.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Oct. 21, 1908.

The regular weekly hop, Saturday evening, in the ballroom over the yard gate, was unusually large and brilliant on account of the presence of the officers of the Montana and North Carolina, as well as many persons from Norfolk, Portsmouth and Fort Monroe. Receiving the guests were Mrs. Taussig, Mrs. Albert Dillingham, Mrs. McAlpine, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Ketner and Mrs. Quinby. Among officers present were Rear Admiral Taussig, Captain Dillingham, Commander Quinby, Captain Williams, U.S.M.C., Lieut. Commander McAlpine, Lieutenant J. K. Taussig, Lieut. R. A. Abernathy, Midshipmen Woodward, Wilson, Williams, King, Jaeger, Keleher, Lammers, Allen, Bastedo, Conger, Stark, Irish, Barnett, Hillard, Pierce, Surgeon Campbell, Paymasters Neil and Hilton, Lieutenant Underwood, U.S.M.C. The Lynnhaven Rathskeller was a scene of much gaiety after the hop, as many attending adjourned there for supper. There were also the two football teams of Sewannee and University of Virginia, and all the students who accompanied them, many of the midshipmen from the Montana and North Carolina, officers from the torpedo flotilla, and quite a number of Army officers. The college men gave their "yells," answered heartily by the middies and Army men, and the Sewannee team sang their Southern College songs, winding up with "Auld Lang Syne."

After the theater Wednesday evening Lieut. B. H. Camden, U.S.R.C.S., and Mrs. Camden entertained delightfully at supper at the Lynnhaven Rathskeller. Their guests were Capt. J. C. Cantwell, U.S.R.C.S., and Mrs. Cantwell, Miss Cocke, of Louisiana, Miss Mary Nash and Dr. Robert Spillman. Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Adams, wife of Dr. Adams, entertained at a beautiful card party at her home in Ghent, Norfolk, in honor of Mrs. Reinburg, wife of Capt. J. E. Reinburg, U.S.R.C.S. The prizes were won by Mrs. Reinburg, Mrs. Lily Leigh and Mrs. Smithier; a very handsome vase, an antique candlestick and a pack of cards. After the game dainty refreshments were served.

Monday evening after the theater at the Lynnhaven Rathskeller there was an indication of the high esteem in which Lieut. L. C. Richardson, of the Atlanta, mother ship of the Torpedo Flotilla, is held; when he came in he was greeted by three cheers from the many midshipmen present, and with loud cries for "speech, speech," to which he gracefully responded, thanking his "children," as he called them, for their reception; adding that he wished he had words in which to express his commendation and high appreciation of the pluck and courage they had displayed during their recent rough trip while taking the torpedo boats to Charleston, S.C. Ensign Hugh K. Aiken, U.S.N., then rendered, most beautifully, several violin solos.

Lieutenant McCoun, U.S.R.C., and Mrs. McCoun, who have been staying at the Lynnhaven hotel, have taken an apartment at the Colonial, Norfolk, for the winter. Dr. Robert Spillman entertained at a box party at the Colonial theater recently in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Camden, U.S.R.C.S. Other guests were Miss Cocke and Miss Mary Nash. After the theater a dainty supper was served at the Lynnhaven. Mrs. Victor Blue, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Victor Blue, U.S.N., and little son, are guests at the Lynnhaven hotel, Norfolk. Capt. and Mrs. Alfred Reynolds, Miss Ethel Reynolds and Rutledge Reynolds, who have been at the Lynnhaven for some time, have taken a house on Boissevain avenue, Ghent, Norfolk, for the winter.

Saturday evening before the hop several of the officers stationed on the U.S.R.C. Franklin entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Albert C. Dillingham, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. M. Crose, Mrs. Maybrieck, of Charleston, W. Va., Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Mitchell, Miss Louisa Johnson, of Norfolk, Miss Ethel Reynolds, Lieutenant Abernathy, Paymasters Hilton and Neill, Lieut. F. M. Rock, U.S.R.C. Onondaga, and Mrs. Rock have taken apartments at the Lynnhaven for several months. Mrs. Reinburg, wife of Captain Reinburg, U.S.S. Itasca, who has resided in Westover avenue, Norfolk, for two years, leaves with her family on Nov. 1 for Baltimore, Md., where she will make Roland Park her home. Miss Ethel Reynolds, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Alfred Reynolds, has returned from Philadelphia, and other places North, where she has been visiting for some time.

Major and Mrs. Littleton W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., accom-

panied by Miss Wynne, Mrs. Waller's sister, of Lisbon, Portugal, have returned to the marine barracks, in the yard, from New York. Mrs. Shaw, wife of Lieut. Comdr. O. P. Shaw, retired, left recently for Washington, to join her daughter, Mrs. Laird, wife of Ensign Horace C. Laird, U.S.N. Miss Lucy Quinby has returned to her home in the yard after being the guest of Miss Johnson, in Norfolk, for a week. Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus, wife of Captain Osterhaus, U.S.S. Connecticut, left Wednesday to spend several weeks in Annapolis. Ensign Hayward, who has been spending a week in Charleston, S.C., has returned to the yard. Mrs. Claudia Wilson, mother of Mrs. Osterhaus, is the guest of friends in Washington. Pay Dir. and Mrs. Rufus Parks, who have been spending the summer and early fall at their country home, Wytheville, Va., have returned to their home in Stockley Gardens, Ghent, Norfolk. Mrs. Nathaniel Burruss has left to visit her daughter, Mrs. Harry B. Jordan, wife of Captain Jordan, U.S.A., at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., and from there will go to Fort Clark, Texas, to be the guest of her other daughter, Mrs. John H. Read, wife of Lieutenant Read. Mrs. Harry Newton Coote, who has been the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Merritt Cooke, Norfolk, has gone to join her husband, Lieutenant Coote, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Comdr. Thom W. Kinkaid, who was recently operated upon for appendicitis at the naval hospital, Washington, has recovered sufficiently to return to his home in the yard.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank H. Brumley is still very ill with typhoid fever at Sarah Leigh hospital, Norfolk. Mrs. Tricou, wife of Paymr. E. H. Tricou, is the guest of friends in Washington. Lieuts. West C. Jacobs, Marcelius H. Thompson and Marion S. Battle, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Monroe, spent the week end in Norfolk.

REVOLVER MATCH AT NEWPORT STATION.

U.S. Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., Oct. 21, 1908.

A team from this station met and defeated a team from the Providence Revolver Association at revolvers and rifles to-day. A strong wind blew across the range during the match, making high scores impossible.

Conditions of match: Six shots each with revolver at 15, 25 and 50 yds.; ten shots standing at 200 yds. with rifle; ten shots sitting at 300 yds., and ten shots prone at 300 yds. Target "A," 8-inch bull's-eye, at all ranges. Scores as follows:

NAVY TEAM.

	Revolver.	Rifle.
15 yds.	25 yds.	50 yds.
Lieut. G. B. Landenberger	30	29
Chief Q.M. W. F. Verleger	28	26
Chief Gun. Mate J. F. King	30	24
Chief Q.M. C. S. Ostrom	28	24

PROVIDENCE REVOLVER CLUB.

	Revolver.	Rifle.
200 yds.	300 yds.	300 yds.
Lieut. G. B. Landenberger	42	46
Chief Q.M. W. F. Verleger	40	44
Chief Gun. Mate J. F. King	37	43
Chief Q.M. C. S. Ostrom	33	42

GRAND TOTAL.

	Revolver.	Rifle.

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FOOTBALL AT THE ACADEMIES.

YALE AND WEST POINT LOCK HORNS.

The 12,000 spectators that saw the West Point-Yale football game on Oct. 17 at the Military Academy grounds witnessed a hard-fought contest from beginning to end. At the close of the first half the chances seemed good that the Army would score or at least make a double-cipher ending. Except for the unseasonable heat, the weather was ideal for the game. The hills half hid in autumn's haze, the varied colors of the leaves, the flags' faint flutter in the lazy breeze, and sunshine veiled by cloud and smoke high drifting from the distant woods, all made a captivating setting for the scene of combat. Hundreds of spectators were misled by statements that those who held no tickets would be allowed to stand around the gridiron. Tickets were issued for standing room as well as for seats, and many were unable to see the game at all, although many who held no tickets were admitted after the game began.

West Point's mascot, a fine brindle, was led on the field by two cadets. He was decorated with a gay blanket of black and gold and gray.

At the very opening of the game Yale had a hard few minutes. The Army kicked off over the goal line, and, on the second down, Philbin was downed on the twenty-yard line. Murphy tried a play at the Army's right wing, but Besson spoiled it, and Coy dropped back to his five-yard line to punt. The kick was very short and was held on the forty-two-yard line. Dean, who has been kicking harder goals, missed this one by a few feet, and Yale breathed a sigh of relief. Greble rushed Coy's punt out from the twenty-yard line back to Yale's forty-yard line, where he fumbled. The Army saved the ball, and Greble tried out the center of the Yale line. He made two yards, and lost the ball through a fumble, the Army's luck persisting, as Philbin fell on it. Then Dean tried an outside kick and the ball went to Yale on her eighteen-yard line. After an exchange of punts and the loss of fifteen yards to Yale for holding, another of Coy's poor punts was heeled, this time on the thirty-four-yard line. But Dean's attempt at a goal was feeble this time, and West Point's last chance to score was gone. The Army never again had the ball near enough to the Yale goal for even an attempt at a field goal.

Coy made Yale's only down in the first half on a fake kick just after this attempt of Dean, and then kicked in earnest. The Army made twenty yards on an outside kick and was then penalized fifteen yards for holding—the first of a number of costly penalties. A long punting duel culminated in a muffed. Yale got the ball back on an outside kick, and soon kicked. The Army, concentrating on Goebel and Brown, made all but a few inches of a first down in two plays. Time was up, however.

After a series of kicks Yale had the ball, with the second half well under way, in midfield. Murphy went off in a quarterback run around Underwood, and Brides and Philbin tore through the holes Andrus was making. Coy and Brides drove through center. The ball shot free in another tandem play, and the Army took the ball. It looked as if the Army would be able to play the rest of the game safe. The Army line braced and held when Murphy sent the tandem against it in midfield, and Yale was gaining a little on the exchanges of punts.

Coy tried a fake kick to midfield, to be cut down by Chamberlain, who made a fine tackle. The play put him out of the game, however, and he joined Carberry, who had given away to Johnson, on the side lines. Coy kicked, followed his punt down the field and nailed Wood on his ten-yard line. But there had been holding, and the ball went to the Blue on the Army's twenty-four-yard line. This time there was to be no fumble. Wheaton, who had replaced Philbin, shot through for eight yards, Brides making it the first down. Wheaton and Coy again put the ball on the four-yard line, and there the Army fought valiantly in its last ditch. First Brides made a yard. Still the Army held, and Wheaton, try as he would, had still to leave a yard for Coy to cover. He was equal to the task, and in a moment the Army hopes were dashed. Three minutes were left to play. Yale kicked always on the first or second down when it had the ball, and the Army had to kick, for the Yale line hurried the Army back at each attack. The Army had the ball in the middle of the field when the game ended.

The summary follows:

	Positions.	West Point (0).
Kilpatrick	L.E.	Underwood
Lilley	L.T.	Byrne
Brown	L.G.	Wier
Biddle	C.	Philbin (captain)
Richardson	R.G.	Moss
Goebel	R.T.	Besson
Nadel	R.E.	Carberry (Johnson)
Murphy	Q.B.	Wood
Philbin (Wheaton)	L.H.B.	Dean
Brides	R.H.B.	Greble
Coy	F.B.	Chamberlain (Bashir)

Touchdown, Coy; goal from touchdown, Coy; referee, W. T.

Okeson, Lehigh; umpire, W. S. Langford, Trinity; field judge, F. H. Goodcharles; linesman, Dr. Carl Williams, University of Pennsylvania; times of halves, twenty minutes each.
Yale's previous scores had been: Wesleyan, 0-16; Syracuse, 0-5; West Point's had been: 0-5, with Tufts; 0-33, with Trinity—both in favor of the home team.

Colgate will play next Saturday, Oct. 24, and Princeton, the only other big game of the season on the home field, will take place on Oct. 31—All Hallowe'en, by the way; Nov. 7, Springfield; Nov. 14, Washington and Jefferson; Nov. 21, Vill-

wood; Nov. 28, Navy.

The Army had all the best of the punting, Dean far out-classing Coy. West Point's attack was only half as good as its defense. Had it been anything like equal the Army would have scored. Its attack consisted of straight plays from regular formations, varied occasionally by an attempt at an outside kick. Several times the Army defense was fooled by fake kicks on which the ball would be carried through the line instead of passed back to Coy, who was apparently ready to receive it.

The Army ends failed several times not only in getting down the field, but in missing tackles after they got down. The protection afforded West Point's runner on these occasions was practically nothing, and on the occasions when the ball was not fumbled its progress would be stopped by a smashing tackle. However, this was balanced in a measure by the abominable passing of Biddle to Coy, and the latter's kicking is partly excused by that. There was a marked difference in the way Yale and West Point protected the man who was kicking. The Elie would charge their opponents back a step if possible, and then break through and go down the field under the ball, while the cadets maintained a solid defense about their kicker until after the ball was kicked, and then would start down the field.

A few noted among the many visitors at the game were: Dr. and Mrs. Weir Mitchell; Mr. and Mrs. Anson G. McCook; Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Squiers, of Panama; Hon. Webb C. Hayes; Col. S. E. Allen; Capt. W. D. Newbill; Lieut. A. F. Casad; Mrs. E. St. John Greble, the Misses Greble; Mrs. G. Maury Crall; Capt. and Mrs. William Kelly; Lieut. and Mrs. George B. Comly; Col. John Jacob Astor; District Attorney W. T. Jerome, of New York; A. S. Hammersley; Mayor Charles Thurston Green, the Misses Green; John D. Archbold; C. K. G. Billings; Frederick Gallatin.

A large attendance marked the dance on the evening of the West Point-Yale game. Among the guests were: The Misses Greble, Van der Water, Archdeacon, Cole, St. John, Dorrance, Leech, Cornish, Gray, Benedict, Clark, Newton, Butler, Rea, Noyes, Squiers, Mason, Curry, Crane, MacCormack, Tennant, Fitch, Caldwell, Pardee, Brownlee, Patton, Aldrich, Cozzens, McEntee, Pratt, Brewer, Burton, Fuller, Richards, Thompson, Brown, Burroughs, Tuthill, Smith, Wilson, Rand, Evans, Anderson, Pomeroy, Bidwell, Brainerd, Howard, Gregory, McCook, Young, Wilson, Parrish, Brandt, and many more.

Mrs. Summerall gave a delightful afternoon tea on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 14, for her guests, Gen. and Mrs. Mordecai, Mrs. Ruggles, Mrs. W. D. Smith and Mrs. Lewis, assisted in receiving the guests. Mrs. O'Hearn poured tea. Among the guests were Col. and Mrs. Fieberger, Col. and Mrs. Larned, Mrs. Scott, Col. and Mrs. Gandy, Mrs. Honeycutt, Miss Kitch, Mrs. Guy Henry, Mrs. Louis Craig, Mrs. Christian, Mrs. Sibley, Mrs. Traub, Colonel Dudley, Mrs. Dennison, Col. and Mrs. Gordon, and many others.

The Cadet Glee Club will give a concert on Saturday evening for the benefit of the work of the Army Relief Society. A dance will follow the musical program.

MIDSHIPMEN WIN FROM LEHIGH.

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 22, 1908.

Though the midshipmen won from Lehigh Saturday afternoon, Oct. 17, by a score of 16 to 0, the brown and white gave the local team quite the best contest of the season. The line of the visitors was particularly strong, and the Navy made its considerable gains on long end runs, either from a kick formation or forward pass. Lange was the greatest ground gainer and Jones also put several good runs to his credit. Lehigh also played a variation of the forward pass with success. Both teams fumbled to some extent, particularly Lehigh, but the game as a whole was full of interest and much the best which has been played here this season.

The Navy scored two touchdowns in the first half and kicked both goals, and, though it failed to cross the visitors' goal line in the second half, scored by means of Captain Northcroft's wonderful goal from placement from almost midfield. The exact distance from the goal was forty-nine yards and this exceeds by over five yards, the same player's goal from the field in the Army-Navy game of 1906. As that kick was after a fair catch and without fear of interference today's kick was by far more remarkable, as it was made from the regular line-up with the opponents doing all they could to block it. The ball was received and well placed and held by Nason, who was just a yard inside of Lehigh's fifty yard line. The kick will rank as one of the remarkable athletic performances of the institution, and no one here can recall that a goal from a longer distance and in the line-up has ever been kicked in a recognized contest.

Lange kicked off for the Navy and on the first line-up, blocked a punt, and it was the Navy's ball on Lehigh's twenty-yard line. Dalton gained three yards but fumbled, but Reifsnider took the ball on the second play. After short gains by Jones and Northcroft, Lange received a punt past midfield. The Navy's little quarterback got a good start and succeeded in breaking clear of the whole team and scoring a touchdown after a sixty-yard run. Northcroft kicked the goal.

Lehigh kicked off and Dalton ran the ball back to Navy's forty-yard line. A forward pass from Lange to Reifsnider was good for twenty yards. After a few short gains, Lange tried for a goal from the forty-five yard line, but the ball fell short and rolled into touch. Martin punted out and Jones could not get the ball off the ground, being downed in midfield. The visitors put up an excellent defense at this stage of the game and made one gain of twenty yards, Archer carrying the ball on a forward pass from Billheimer. The Navy was also penalized for holding on two occasions. Toward the close of the half, however, Jones received the ball on Lehigh's forty-five yard line and several short gains and a run of twenty yards by Dalton carried the ball to the ten-yard line, from which it was taken over by Richardson, Northcroft again kicking the goal.

The second half was contested in a spirited manner by the visitors and several changes in their line-up put new vim into the team. The Navy pursued their usual program of changing rapidly and the heat made the players more willing to go than usual. The forward pass from Billheimer to Desch worked on several occasions for gains, while Brumbaugh broke through the Navy line number of times. Severe times, the Navy was within striking distance of the enemy's goal, but were held by Lehigh's stubborn defense, or fumbled. The one chance to score was seized upon toward the close of the game when Northcroft lifted the longest field goal ever seen here. The line-up:

Naval Academy.	Position.	Lehigh.
King, Donelson.	L.E.	Archer, Lawson
Bischoff, Nicholas.	L.T.	Treat
Northcroft (captain)	L.G.	Martin
Meyer, Reinicke.	C.	Shoobley
Sliigoff, Brandt.	Cent.	Hazzard
Wright, Grifton.	R.G.	Black
Leighton, Robertson.	R.T.	Bakewell, Desch
Reifsnider, Cobb.	R.E.	Kitchell, Billheimer
Lange, Nason, Hibbard.	Q.B.	Billheimer, Wigton
Dalton, Jones, Sowell.	L.H.B.	Spears (e), Woods
Jones, Clay.	R.H.B.	Brumbaugh
Richardson, Elmer.	F.B.	

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sailors, marines, band, etc., participate in the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the granting of the city's charter, Nov. 23 next. The Superintendent interceded in behalf of the committee's request, and the Secretary of the Navy "in view of the character of the celebration," authorizes the participation of the midshipmen in the parade as well as that of the band and such marines and sailors as may be available at the time.

Comdr. A. Nebolsine, of the Imperial Russian navy, paid an official visit to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy Friday morning. Commander Nebolsine is naval attaché to the Russian legation to this country.

An innovation in the way of bridge tables at the hops has been provided. The large ballroom will be partitioned at one end with bags and bunting, dividing it into a ballroom and a card room, where tables will be placed for bridge or other card games. The committee just elected is composed of Comdr. C. A. Gove, president; Comdr. A. P. Niblack, Lieut. Comdr. C. B. Brittain, E. T. Pollock, M. E. Reed, C. F. Preston, Lieut. L. R. Sargent, Prof. Paul J. Dashell, all of the Navy; and Lieut. Col. Charles A. Doyen, Marine Corps. The following are the dates for the officers' hops: Wednesday, Nov. 18; Saturday, Dec. 19; Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1909; Saturday, Jan. 30, and Wednesday, Feb. 17. The Wednesday night hops will be for the officers only, while those set for Saturday evenings may also be attended by the midshipmen as guests of the officers. A military ball, informal, will be given by the command at the marine barracks on Friday evening, Oct. 23.

Work has been commenced at the Naval Academy on the memorial window placed in the handsome new chapel to the memory of the late Admiral William T. Sampson, U.S.N. The window, which is a handsome one, costing several thousand dollars, was provided for by popular subscription among the officers of the Navy. It is a beautiful representation of the resurrection, and was designed and furnished from the Tiffany studio of New York. The window is being installed on the northeast side of the nave of the chapel, and will occupy practically the whole of that side of the building.

About this time every year the removal of the School of Application for marine officers, located at the marine barracks, opposite the Naval Academy, crops up. Up to this time it has been only a rumor. A dispatch from Washington, however, states that arrangements are being made for the temporary transfer of the Marine Corps School of Application from the Naval Academy to the abandoned naval station at Port Royal, S.C.

It has been announced at the Naval Academy that the vacancy caused in the presidency of the Naval Academy Graduates' Association by the death of the late John Wilkes, of Charlotte, N.C., has been filled by the election of Rear Admiral John H. Upshur, U.S.N. Efforts are being made to organize a swimming team of midshipmen at the Naval Academy.

Basketball has commenced in earnest. Seventy-five candidates from all classes have given in their names. On the first Thursday there were two full teams in the armory to practice. A much longer and harder schedule is being arranged for the season of '08-'09 than last year. The first game will be played on Dec. 12 with Pennsylvania. All games are to be scheduled for Saturdays or holidays. Only college teams are to be on the schedule, unless it is necessary to have a club for a substituting game. It is hoped to close the season with a game with the Army on Feb. 22 at West Point. If this is not accomplished, the season will be closed Feb. 27 with a game with Columbia. The "N" is given to those who make the first team and numerals are given to those who play on the class teams. Class games will be played during the Semi-Ans. week. The plebes will have one or two outside games if they can be arranged.

Midshipman Theodore Robinson, 4th class, is ill here with typhoid-pneumonia. Midshipman Lucien H. Daniels, 4th class, has resigned on account of illness.

Three torpedo-boats, the Tingey, Thornton and DeLong, arrived here Tuesday from Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay. They are on a cruise and stopped in at the Naval Academy.

The dismissal of twenty-three midshipmen recently recommended because of deficiency has been considered a serious matter, and the Academic Board at the Naval Academy has made it possible for fourteen of the twenty-three to go on with their studies in a lower class. Only nine of the original twenty-three were found so seriously deficient as to necessitate their being dropped from the Academy. These nine are Juba H. Ball, Iowa; R. G. Stern, Pennsylvania; C. N. von Roeder, Texas; E. S. Thacher, Ohio; D. S. Warren, Colorado, all of the present third class; and Edward F. Barlow, Tennessee; John S. Wallace, Mississippi; Pere Wilmer, Maryland, all of the present second class.

The fourteen midshipmen who will profit by the Board's latest action are: Second class—Harold T. Bartlett, Conn.; Gerald A. Johnson, Minn.; Summerfield K. Ragon, Tenn.; Samuel G. Strickland, Ga. Third class—Louis A. Falligant, Ga.; T. McSheehy, Ind.; W. H. Osgood, Ohio; C. F. Reynard, La.; W. C. Waddell, Ill.; E. H. McKittrick, Iowa; S. D. Maddox, Tenn.; D. F. Patterson, N.C.; W. Whiteside, Ill. The second class men will be retained in the third class and the third class men in the fourth class. In addition to the above J. H. Colboun, Md.; member of the third class, who was among the deficient, will be allowed another re-examination, as he was sick at the time of the first examination.

FORT McHENRY.

Fort McHenry, Md., Oct. 20, 1908. Capt. Craig R. Snyder, Med. Corps, left last Saturday for a month's leave. In addition to spending part of the time in Ohio, he expects to visit Chicago and New York. Mrs. J. D. Watson, of Fort Howard, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Wyke. Lieut. Col. W. C. Rafferty and Major Hubbard are at Fort Monroe as members of the board detailed to examine officers for promotion. Among officers ordered before

the board is Lieut. J. D. Watson, the district adjutant of the district. He expects to return about the 25th. Lieutenant Barney, M.R.C., has reported for duty during the absence of Captain Snyder.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh S. Brown were entertained at dinner by Mr. and Mrs. H. Rowland Clapp at their residence, 1226 North Calvert street, Baltimore, on the 21st.

The Cyrus W. Field reported for duty in the district last week. Lieut. Alfred J. Moss, of the Signal Corps, who is in command of the ship, expects to remain here about three weeks.

BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Warren, Mass., Oct. 20, 1908.

Target practice was begun and finished at Fort Warren the same day, Wednesday, Oct. 14. Fifty per cent. was made by the 96th Company, and nine hits out of ten shots by the 9th commanded by Capt. Adna G. Clarke, with four-inch rapid-fire guns. Major Henry C. Davis, Captain Carleton, Ord. Dept., and Mr. Coe, both of Watertown Arsenal, took lunch at Lieutenant Hinkle's; Captain Howell, of Fort Banks, at Captain Forre's; Major Cronkite and Captain Richardson, of the 1st Battery, Field Art., M.V.M., were the guests at lunch of Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke; and Major O. I. Straub at Dr. Brewer's.

The next day, Thursday, the 15th, target practice was to have been held at Fort Revere, and all of the visiting officers were the guests at lunch of Capt. and Mrs. Zollars; they were Captain Howell, Lieutenant Morrow and Captain McManus, of Fort Banks; Captain Carleton, of Watertown Arsenal, and Lieut. F. M. Hinkle, of Fort Warren. Fog has prevented the practice each day at Revere, and now, at this writing, it is expected to come off to-morrow, Wednesday.

When target practice was held at Fort Strong, on Tuesday, Major and Mrs. Straub entertained at luncheon Major Henry C. Davis, Major Cronkite, Captain Carleton, Capt. P. P. Bishop and Lieut. R. D. White, U.S. Navy.

Miss Mildred Ames, of Gardner, Mass., has been visiting Mrs. S. S. Stevens and Lieut. Allen Kimberly at Fort Warren the past week. Mr. S. S. Stevens, who has been gone some weeks, returned to Fort Warren on Saturday last. Mrs. Henry C. Davis has been visiting in Canada. Major Henry C. Davis is now in command of the district. Capt. Adna G. Clarke was a guest at lunch on Thursday of Captain Long at Fort Andrews. Lieutenant Balcom, who has recently been appointed to the Army, reported at Fort Warren, Monday, Oct. 18, and in the guest of Capt. and Mrs. William Forse for five days, after which he will join his native station at Key West.

Mrs. Somers, of Fort Strong, and baby Marion, returned Saturday night, Oct. 17, from a month's visit with her parents in New Jersey. Lieut. R. H. Somers went to New York to meet her. Miss Marguerite Dyer was the guest Tuesday and Wednesday of Mrs. Hinkle at Fort Warren; Miss Dyer and Lieut. I. W. Brewer, M.R.C., took dinner with Lieut. and Mrs. Hinkle Tuesday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Zollars, of Fort Revere, entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson at dinner on Sunday. Mrs. Swift, of New Bedford, and Midshipman Smith, of the scout cruiser Birmingham, were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke on Oct. 17.

The second football team of Fort Warren went over to play Fort Strong and was beaten ten to nothing in a rather sensational and thrilling game, as so many of the Fort Warren men were injured. The soldiers cheered and yelled "Bust 'em up," which got to be a standing joke as one after another of the men was carried to the side-lines "busted up." Lieut. I. W. Brewer, Captain Clarke and Lieut. and Mrs. Hinkle went over in the launch with the team. Saturday, Oct. 17, the scout cruiser Birmingham team came to Fort Warren; by a series of well-executed forward passes and outside kicks the sailors were defeated, 35 to 0. It was a spectacular and snappy game, in spite of the day being as warm as mid-summer. Midshipman Smith played on the team.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 16, 1908.

Miss Marjorie Sheppard, who spends much of her time at the Presidio with her brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Edwin C. Long, is enjoying the social environment of Camp Atascadero. She is the guest of friends near Paso Robles.

Major and Mrs. McKinstry, who left the city recently for the Orient, were guests of honor at a delightful automobile party during their stay in Honolulu, at which Walter Dillingham acted as host. They went to Haleiwa, by way of the Pali, and after enjoying a beautifully appointed dinner, served on the spacious lanai of the hotel, the return to the city was made by a road of fascinating beauty.

Mrs. Sterling P. Adams and Miss Belle Clement are at Templeton, near Camp Atascadero, during the maneuvers. They have with them as their guest Miss Elizabeth Simpson, daughter of Col. William A. Simpson. Mrs. Paul Ward Beck was among those who attended the reception on Saturday in Benicia, given by Mrs. Grace Goodyear Kirkman, in honor of Mrs. Raymond F. Perkins.

Mrs. White and Mrs. Cox are the guests of Mrs. O. P. M. Hazzard until Lieutenant Hazzard's return from Atascadero. Mrs. J. Walker Benét, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Benét, of Benicia Arsenal, and Miss Laura Benét, were in the garrison this week. Mrs. Lee Hyde, a niece of Mrs. W. A. Kimball, leaves to-day with her two children for her home in Santa Barbara, after an extended visit with Mrs. Kimball. Capt. W. A. Kimball and son, who have recently left Benicia Barracks, and taken up their residence in Belvedere, were here this week. Dr. W. F. de Neidam successfully passed his physical examination at the general hospital. Mr. William Benét, son of Lieutenant Colonel Benét, Ord. Dept., who has recently returned from the Philippines, passed through the post last week accompanied by his friend, Mr. Hoyt, a rising young illustrator of New York, en route to Atascadero to be the guest of Lieutenant Beck during the maneuvers. Mr. Benét is collecting material for a series of Army stories. Capt. Richard P. Rifenbark is at the General Hospital.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, New York Harbor, Oct. 20, 1908.

A very interesting function took place on Friday, the 16th, when Major Gen. and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant entertained the members of the Medal of Honor Legion. The organization was escorted by the U.S. Grant Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Comdr. Fenwick G. Hedley. The members of the Legion, with the U.S. Grant Post as "Guard of Honor," accompanied by the Woman's Auxiliary, arrived at three o'clock and were met at the dock by General Grant and officers of the Department of the East and Col. W. H. C. Bowen and Staff, preceded by the 12th Infantry band, the parade was formed in line and marched to the club house. A salute was fired as the procession started. A line of soldiers was posted for the route, each individual presenting arms, as Generals Grant and Porter reached him. The U. S. Grant Post, G.A.R., with their colors, acted as escort from the boat to the club, where the reception was given.

Gen. and Mrs. Grant were assisted in receiving by Gen. Horace Porter, the newly elected commander of the "Medal of Honor Legion," as well as by the retiring commander, Colonel Urell, and Colonel Brush. After the reception refreshments were served in the dining room, where Mrs. Grant had invited Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Chamberlain, Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Hull, to assist at the tables. Informal dancing followed and guests present, to the number of 400, spent the afternoon in renewing old acquaintance, visiting the chapel with its array of battle-flags, Fort Jay, the Military Service Museum and various points of interest. Gen. Horace Porter, Senator G. W. Brush, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Joseph B. Coglian, Generals Curtiss and Shaler, of the Civil War, Gen. and Mrs. Stewart L. Woodford, Mr. W. S.

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Hubbell, chaplain of the Legion of Honor, Col. R. M. Thompson, Mr. Schindlapp, of Cincinnati, Col. Webb Hayes, and others, together with the officers and ladies of Governors Island, were among the distinguished guests present at this most interesting occasion of General Grant's entertainment for his father's old comrades in arms—the heroes of the Civil War.

Mrs. Alvan C. Read gave a bridge party on Monday for her mother, Mrs. A. V. Kautz. Prizes were won by Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Brechemin and Mrs. Buckley. Among recent visitors have been Col. Webb C. Hayes, of Cleveland at Colonel Heisland's; and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Proctor, of Utica, and Mr. Grant Smith, newly appointed secretary of the Legation at Santiago, Chili, at General Grant's.

Chaplain Rutherford W. Springer, C.A.C., of Fort Schuyler, gave an interesting lecture to enlisted men on Wednesday evening entitled "Old Glory and John Barleycorn." The captain of the Italian man-of-war *Fieramosca* called at headquarters on Wednesday morning. Gen. and Mrs. Grant entertained at luncheon, on Wednesday, Mrs. Daniel Sickles and Mr. Stanton Sickles, Baron de Bode, Colonel Russian military attaché, and his sister, Mrs. A. V. Kautz, Chaplain and Mrs. Edmund Banks Smith, the Rev. William T. Manning, D.D., rector of Trinity Church, N.Y., Capt. A. J. Bowley, aide-de-camp, and Mr. Grant Smith.

FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., Oct. 10, 1908.

Mrs. George F. Bartlett, of Fort Flagler, left on Saturday for Memphis, Tenn., where she will be the guest of her sister, Mrs. William Gage, for a month, after which she will visit in San Antonio, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. George Hyde Preston, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Preston during the month of September, have returned to their home in New York. Mrs. R. P. Reeder is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, in Memphis, Tenn. Mrs. Reeder will remain away from the garrison until after the holidays.

The Benedict Club of Port Townsend gave one of its delightful dances on Wednesday, which was attended by a number of Army people from the district. Capt. R. P. Reeder spent Sunday in Victoria with his uncle, Mr. Potter. Capt. Granville Sevier, of Fort Casey, has received an order which sends him to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., and will leave about Nov. 1.

Invitations have been received here for the wedding of Miss Florence Taylor. Miss Taylor is the popular daughter of Col. Sydney W. Taylor, who commanded this district before the separation of the Field and Coast Artillery. Major Bartlett inspected Fort Ward the first of the week. He was accompanied by Captains Buckley and Reeder. Captain Ruggles, of Fort Casey, spent the first of the week in Seattle. Lieutenant Miller made an inspection of the ordnance property of Fort Ward on Monday. Mrs. Miller has been visiting friends for three days in the Flagler garrison. Captain Hero, of Fort Casey, and Lieutenant Hamilton, of Fort Flagler, left on Monday for San Francisco to take their examination for promotion.

FORT DU PONT.

Fort Du Pont, Del., Oct. 20, 1908.

On Tuesday evening Capt. and Mrs. Waldron gave a bowling party at the post exchange, followed by a rarebit at their quarters. The party consisted of Capt. and Mrs. Waldron, Mrs. Waldron, Jr., Miss Dorothy Williams, Captain Goodfellow, Lieutenant Fulton, Stockton and Eglin.

Mr. and Mrs. Cheeseman returned to the post Wednesday evening from their trip to Washington. Miss Clark, of Greenleaf, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Hillman at luncheon on Friday. Miss Dorothy Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Cheeseman and Lieutenant Campbell attended the Yale-Army football game at Post Saturday afternoon and the hop Saturday evening. They returned to Du Pont Sunday evening.

Col. and Mrs. Williams, Miss Dorothy Williams and Mrs. Hewitt were the dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Scott Friday evening. Lieutenant Davis, of Fort Mott, was the guest at dinner of Capt. and Mrs. Hillman Saturday evening. Dr. and Mrs. Griswold had as their guest for the week-end Miss Clark, of Greenleaf. Lieutenant Eglin and Glassburn were the guests of Miss Winchester at dinner Sunday evening.

Miss Fulton entertained informally at tea Sunday afternoon. The guests included Miss Anne Winchester, Mr. James Winchester, Jr., Mr. Theodore Rogers and Lieutenant Eglin. Lieutenant Eglin has received his promotion to first lieutenant and is assigned to the 13th Co., C.A.C., at Fort Monroe.

The steamer General Howe towed the 45th Company football team to Chester on Saturday, where the team played Chester. Lieutenant Stockton accompanied the team, then went on to Swarthmore for over Sunday.

Mrs. Harry Steele, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Ryan, left on Tuesday with her two children and nurse to join Captain Steele at his station, Fort Dodge, Fla.

The 112th Company football team played a Wilmington team on the post Sunday. During the game Sergeant Elkins had his collar bone broken. The post teams have met with an unusually large number of severe accidents this season. At present there are three men with broken collar bones and one with a broken leg—all football accidents—in the post hospital.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, O., Oct. 20, 1908.

Col. Murray and Majors Pickering and Fisher have returned from Fort Thomas, where they successfully completed the ride prescribed by the President.

Lieut. and Mrs. Stone gave a delightful supper after the hop on Friday evening, and among the guests were a number of "town" people. Mrs. Robert MacCleave entertained at cards on Wednesday evening in honor of Misses Maureen Pickering and Alice Heard.

All of the ladies of the post met with Mrs. S. M. DeLoffre on Wednesday afternoon to organize a card club for the winter. It was decided to have a "silk stocking club," to meet weekly, the first meeting to be with Mrs. DeLoffre next Wednesday afternoon. After the meeting delicious tea was served, bought in Ceylon by Mrs. DeLoffre while on a recent trip around the world. Lieut. and Mrs. Stone entertained a large and enthusiastic bowling party last week, the prizes and supper being not the least of the evening's pleasures.

Captain Le Wald left Sunday to examine the different officers throughout the state physically. He will be away several days. On Thursday a large bunch of recruits will be sent to San Francisco, and with them will be sent four non-coms. and two officers. Captain Owen, Med. Corps, and Lieutenant

Stone are on the roster for this trip. These trips are run by roster, for the little change and mileage are very acceptable to all. It is especially fortunate for Lieutenant Stone that he draws this trip, since his parents live in Frisco.

The new lieutenants' quarters are beautiful and are the envy of the senior officers.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, N.Y., Oct. 19, 1908.

The current topic at Fort Porter is the coming of our "household gods" in the image of the mahogany dining-room sets and comfortable library chairs, and as the 12th Infantry is supposed to depart for foreign service in the spring, it is to be hoped that these fresh, handsome luxuries in Army life will be enjoyed otherwise than in anticipation.

Major and Mrs. Wren were hosts for a charming dinner last week, which was followed by a box party to see Marie Cahill in her new play, "Bettie and the Boys." Capt. and Mrs. Humphrey also entertained a number of friends at dinner a few evenings ago. Mrs. John Mudgett asked the ladies of the garrison in for a cup of tea to meet Mrs. Booth, of Plattsburg, N.Y., who was her guest for a brief visit.

Captain Lafitte is back at Fort Porter after a stay at Governors Island of ten days. Lieut. and Miss Hooper, who have been visiting in Massachusetts, returned last Saturday. Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph Brown Lister were in the post a day or two ago to say good-bye before starting for the Far West, via New York, by sea to Galveston, from there to visit at the lovely home of Gen. Adna R. Chaffee in Los Angeles. Mrs. Lister was Miss Knight, of Buffalo, and a most popular young lady. Lieut. and Mrs. Elverton E. Fuller, Lieut. and Mrs. Burton J. Mitchell and Dr. Robert Pierson, of Fort Niagara, composed a party from Fort Niagara to see Marie Cahill.

The fortieth annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association has brought to Buffalo a number of well-known, cultivated, intelligent women. Among them was Dean Sophonisba P. Breckinridge, of the University of Chicago. She is a daughter of the late Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, and a niece of Gen. Joseph Breckinridge, retired. She is a very gifted young woman and her address was considered unusually fine.

FORT TERRY.

Fort Terry, N.Y., Oct. 15, 1908.

The Regular Army and Navy Union of the post will give a large dance to their own friends on the night of Oct. 21. The post football team has been organized and expects to be ready for games by the 1st of November. A movement is also on foot to organize an association football team. Lieut. A. J. Stuart has been detailed as supervisor of athletics.

Preparations had been made to begin Artillery target practice this week, but it had to be called off on account of damage to the steamer Castle, the Rowell going on the Castle's schedule. The companies at this post are still pegging away at small-arms practice, having begun the last part of July.

Major W. E. Ellis returned last week from the walking test. The promenade in this district was made in the environs of New London. The officers participating were: Col. Frank Baker, of the Ordnance Department, and Majors Ellis and W. C. Davis, of the Coast Artillery Corps. The record was 50.5 miles in eighteen hours and ten minutes.

Capt. George Blakely left on Tuesday en route to Fort Monroe to take his examination for promotion. Capt. John Johnson Hagood, C.A.C., was a recent visitor to the post on fire-control business. Capt. John P. Spurr is busy packing for his move to Fort McHenry.

Miss Huff is visiting Mrs. Kerrick. Mrs. Ellis gave a luncheon to-day for Mrs. Kerrick, Miss Huff and Mrs. Carmichael. Mrs. Magruder and Miss Magruder are visiting Lieut. L. B. Magruder. Lieut. Thomas Duncan recently returned from a short visit to his parents, Col. and Mrs. Duncan, of Washington, D.C.

The 11th band, and the 2d, 43d, 100th and 131st Companies, of this district, participated in the "bridge" parade in Hartford on Oct. 8, under the command of Major W. E. Ellis, C.A.C. The troops made a fine appearance and were highly commended for their good marching. The Hartford people were most hospitable both to officers and men.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Oct. 15, 1908.

The largest affair of the week was that over which Madam Cutts presided at her pretty home on Saturday last, all the officers and ladies of the yard as well as those residing in Vallejo having been bidden to an elaborate tea in honor of the hostess's daughter-in-law, Mrs. Richard M. Cutts, who is to leave for the East within a few days to join Captain Cutts, after a three years' residence at Mare Island. Mrs. McCoy, sister of Comdr. E. A. Anderson, and her daughter, Mrs. Ferrier, who have been spending the summer at the Anderson home, are to leave the latter part of the week for Southern California, en route to their home, in New Orleans. A few evenings since Mrs. Clarence A. Carr entertained at a small card party complimentary to them and to Mrs. Cutts. Bridge was played and a delightful evening enjoyed. Mrs. Anderson also entertained at a large farewell party, complimentary to her guests. Cards furnished the diversion of the afternoon, and dainty prizes were won by Mrs. William H. Standley, Mrs. John Irwin, Jr., Miss Gatewood, Mrs. McCoy and Mrs. Ferrier.

Lieut. Thomas R. Kurtz and his bride, Miss Irene Van Arsdale that was, have returned from their honeymoon, spent in the southern part of the state, and have taken up their residence at Yerba Buena Naval Training Station, where the groom is on duty. They spent the weekend in San Francisco as the guests of Mrs. Kurtz's parents. Surg. John E. Page, who has been on an extended sick leave, has returned to his home in San Francisco, after a protracted visit to the eastern and southern states. He is much improved in health. Capt. DeR. C. Cabell, 1st Cav., has gone to San Diego with his family to get them settled there before his departure for the Philippines. Mrs. Hutch I. Cone is in Los Angeles until the return of the Atlantic Fleet.

Major Henry L. Roosevelt, U.S.M.C., nephew of President Roosevelt, was a visitor to Mare Island last week. Col. Lincoln Karmany, U.S.M.C., who has been East on an extended leave, returned here last week. He expects to be ordered to the Philippines, and it is reported that Col. Randolph Dickins, in command of the barracks at League Island, may be his successor here.

Miss Dora Clover, who has been spending the summer with her parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clever, at

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their beautiful summer home in Napa county, has been the guest of Mrs. Henry J. Crocker in San Francisco for the past few days. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Crocker with their daughters will leave for their Washington, D.C., home within a few days. Miss Florence Woods, of San Francisco, is a guest at the home of Med. Director and Mrs. Remus C. Persons. Lieut. Emory Winship, retired, Mrs. Winship and Miss Patricia Congrave, have left for the former's home at Macon, Ga., where they will spend the winter according to their usual custom. The summers are spent at their country home at Ross, a few miles from San Francisco. Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Charles Willis Fisher, jr., are entertaining the latter's mother, Mrs. Martha Liebow, of Alabama. Miss Kate Brigham, who is now the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Hancock at their San Rafael home, will leave shortly for Annapolis, to be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Clarence S. Kempff. Mrs. C. B. Brigham has been with her daughter at Annapolis for some time. Mrs. Frank M. Bowditch left a few days ago for San Francisco to await the return of the Buffalo from Panama.

The Buffalo is expected here, as there are several hundred men aboard sent from the Atlantic coast for duty. The Yorktown, which reached San Francisco last week, after having spent the summer in Bering Sea, and which encountered rough weather, came up to the yard yesterday and will be docked here. Comdr. and Mrs. J. H. Glennon have taken apartments at the Hotel St. Vincent, during the ship's stay. Asst. Surg. E. I. Longabaugh, of the Yorktown, came to Vallejo a few days prior to the ship's arrival here, joining Mrs. Longabaugh, who has been with his sister, Dr. Emily Hartman. The Albany is also here and instead of going to Puget Sound as expected will receive such minor repairs as are necessary at Mare Island.

Plans are already being formulated to make the launching of the Prometheus on Dec. 5 a red letter day. The launching marks one of the results of the long battle which has been waged in the cause of governmental shipbuilding, asking only for an opportunity to demonstrate that ships could be built here as well, as quickly and as cheaply as at any other yard, governmental or private. The record made in the construction of the Prometheus is all that could be desired, her keel having been laid only one year ago, and when launched she will be practically ready for commissioning.

CAMP JOSSMAN.

Camp Jossman, P.I., Sept. 7, 1908.

During July and August the weather has been very pleasant. So far the rainy season has done little more than keep the temperature agreeably cool. The campaign of the post medical officers against mosquitoes has been very successful. At present there are practically none of the pests in evidence, day or night.

In July Asiatic cholera appeared in Iloilo and soon after crossed over to Guimaras. Cases appeared on either side of Camp Jossman. The garrison was immediately placed under strict quarantine. Natives in general were excluded from the post. A detention camp was established in an isolated location, to which men were sent who might possibly have been exposed to the disease. The medical officers kept close watch over the barrios near the reservation and guarded against contagion so carefully that there have been no cases in the post. The epidemic is now apparently over.

A force of Japanese carpenters has just finished placing all the officers' quarters in thorough repair. Many timbers in each building, particularly those in contact with the earth, were found with the interior practically removed by the white ants. Timbers which appeared sound were found to be only shells. The hospital has been painted a dull green with white trimmings. There are now two buildings on the post honored with a coat of paint; the other is the ordnance storehouse, a corrugated iron structure. It is much to be regretted that means cannot be found to paint all the buildings.

On Monday, July 27, Lieutenant Bloom announced the arrival of a son and heir. Soon after, on July 31, Lieutenant Goodwin introduced a Robert D. Goodwin, jr. Both are fine babies and are growing lustily.

On Aug. 5 Lieutenants Kelley and Hodges left the post with a pack outfit on a mapping expedition. They established camp at Sularan, on the east coast of Guimaras, and a few days later returned with a carefully contoured map of the adjacent country.

June 29 Captain Jarvis gave a stag party with appropriate refreshments to celebrate his birthday. The same evening Mrs. Hathaway entertained the ladies of the post at cards. July 1 a card party was given in the club building by the regimental mess. The prizes were won by Mrs. Simmons and Lieutenant Kelley.

July 4th the 3d Battalion and band, under command of Major Tillson, led the parade in Iloilo. In the evening a number of the officers and ladies attended the municipal baile given in the Provincial Palace in Iloilo. The building was profusely decorated in the national colors, among which small electric lights were concealed.

July 7 Captain Chowny left Camp Jossman to join his family, who had preceded him to Manila. He is now in the States on leave. Lieutenants Okes, Drennan and Muncaster reported for duty on July 13. This is their first station.

In Jaro, July 15, a dance and reception was given to Gov. Gen. James F. Smith. All the officers and ladies from Camp Jossman were invited. This was the most elaborate social function given in this vicinity since the arrival of the 4th Infantry. Captain Normoyle and his family arrived for station here Aug. 10. The following day Capt. and Mrs. Jarvis left Camp Jossman, bound for the United States on leave, via Japan.

On Aug. 12 a "baile confianza" was given in honor of Captain Murphy, 1st Cav., by Lieutenants Grant and Hodges, in their quarters over in Iloilo. Aug. 22 Capt. and Mrs. Simmons went to Camp Daraga to visit Lieut. and Mrs. Purcell. This same day Lieut. and Mrs. Hall left for an eight-day tour of the Southern Islands. Captain Simmons returned Sept. 8. Major and Mrs. Shanks are at present away on the Southern trip.

The bi-weekly hops continue to be one of the most pleasant features of the social life here. The dance-evenings are always occasion for dinners or hop-suppers.

On the baseball diamond there is great interest and rivalry,

resulting in the development of considerable real talent. At present Co. H seems to be a little in the lead with M, G and I companies, and a team selected by Sergeant Major Ooccia, all close behind. Games are played nearly every afternoon. The cholera quarantine has postponed the tour of the department planned for a team representing the post. Some time ago a series of games was scheduled to be played between teams made up from the married officers and the bachelors. Two games have been played so far, with honors even.

CAMP KEITHLEY.

Camp Keithley, Mindanao, P.I., Sept. 12, 1908.

The officers have organized a team that is putting up a fast article of baseball. Several games have been played recently. The last, between a picked team from the 18th Infantry band and the detachment of Hospital Corps and the officers, resulted in a victory for the latter by a score of 8 to 2. The officers lined up as follows: Lieutenant Cummins, catcher; Lieutenant Alfonce, pitcher; Chaplain Axton, first base; Lieutenant Taylor, second base; Lieutenant Hatfield, third base; Captain Sheldon, short stop, and Lieutenant Lemley, Butler and Harlow in the field.

Dante, the magician, presented his entertainment in Barret Hall Monday and Tuesday evenings to crowded houses. Lieutenants Blackford and Patterson arrived from the States this week. Among the visitors at the post are Major Shanks and Lieutenant Abel, of the 4th Infantry, both of whom were formerly in the 18th. They are especially welcome visitors. Major Blockson, inspector general of the department, is busy with the annual inspection of the troops of this garrison. While here he is the guest of Major Kirby. Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Sterrett came over the trail yesterday and will remain for the Sharp-Magruder wedding, which will occur on the 16th in the new post chapel.

The theme for the address at service Sunday night was "Obedience from the Soldier's Standpoint." A double quartette from the band helped with the musical program. The Camp Keithley Minstrels, under the direction of Chief Musician Galvan, are working industriously on a big program to be presented about the 25th.

Mrs. Ahern, wife of the chief of the forestry division of the insular government, is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Evans. Major Ames, of the Ordnance Department, is here for a few days. They are accompanied by Mrs. Ames and little daughter, and they are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Yule. Miss Emily Elliott, who has been visiting Mrs. Dillingham for several weeks, leaves to-morrow for Manila to join her brother, Lieut. Charles E. Elliott.

Lieut. Herndon Sharp entertained at a stag dinner last night. His guests were Captain Sheldon, who will be best man at the approaching wedding; Lieutenant Magruder, brother of the bride; Lieutenants Patterson, Pike, Lemley and Cummins, who will be ushers; and the Chaplain.

FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Oct. 17, 1908.

An enjoyable card party was given the afternoon of Sept. 15 by Mrs. Reed. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. Van Vliet, who was substituting; Mrs. Weeks and Miss Barlow. A musical evening was enjoyed by a few of the officers and ladies at Mrs. Cecil's, the night of Sept. 15, a watermelon feast following.

The band of the 1st Illinois gave a delightful concert at the post, the afternoon of the 16th, the ladies gathering at Mrs. Schoeffel's to enjoy the treat. An informal dinner was given by Dr. and Mrs. Milliken, Sept. 16, in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Carter.

Mrs. Caldwell entertained the ladies of the post at a bridge party the evening of Sept. 17, the first prize falling to Mrs. Greene, the consolation to Mrs. Milliken, the euche to Miss Conry. Friday afternoon, Sept. 18, Mrs. Greene gave a beautiful reception in honor of Mrs. Carter and her sister, Miss Bowles, introducing to them and the ladies of the regiment about twenty-five ladies from town. General Carter and his staff were among the guests present. A luncheon was given on Sept. 19 by Mrs. Cecil for her guest, Mrs. Carter. Sixteen were present and bridge was played. After cards Mrs. Carter progressed to the different tables during luncheon. Mrs. Greene, Mrs. Coleman and Mrs. Palmer were the prize winners. A dance took place in the evening, after which a few of the young people gathered at Mrs. Cecil's. Capt. and Mrs. Crallé entertained at an informal dinner and Mrs. Coleman was hostess at a dinner for Gen. and Mrs. Carter Sunday, Sept. 20. Owing to the illness of her son, invitations were recalled for Mrs. Stokes's reception on Sept. 22. The ladies of the garrison arranged to be at home on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

Mrs. Carter returned to Chicago, wishing to visit her son. Her departure is much regretted and her return to the post in the near future is anticipated with pleasure. On the evening of Sept. 23 Mrs. Conry was hostess at a bridge party. Mrs. Greene, Mrs. Coleman, sr., and Mrs. Palmer carried off the prizes. Mrs. Weeks entertained the ladies of the post Sept. 24 at a bridge party, the prizes falling to Mrs. Cecil, Miss Barlow and Miss Van Vliet. A few music lovers enjoyed a delightful musical evening at Mrs. Coleman's on Sept. 25. Sept. 24 Mrs. Williams, of Indianapolis, was hostess at a tea, introducing the Misses Cecil to a few of the young people of Indianapolis. Welsh rarebit and music were enjoyed by a party of young people at Mrs. Cecil's the evening of Sept. 26. Miss Barlow, sister of Mrs. Greene, departed for her home Sept. 25.

BORN.

BARLOW.—Born to the wife of Lieut. Everett D. Barlow, 13th U.S. Inf., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Oct. 16, 1908, a son.

CASTLE.—Born at Manila, P.I., Oct. 14, 1908, a son, to the wife of Lieut. Benjamin F. Castle, 29th U.S. Inf.

GAILLARD.—Born at New York city, to Mrs. C. B. G. Gaillard, daughter of Rear Admiral Henry Erben, U.S.N., a daughter.

GROVE.—Born at San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 8, 1908, to the wife of Drum Major C. D. Grove, 6th U.S. Cav., son.

LININGER.—Born to the wife of Lieut. Clarence Lininger, 1st U.S. Cav., at Camp Stotsenberg, P.I., Sept. 18, 1908, a son, John; weight, 7 pounds 6 ounces. Both doing well.

LOWE.—Born at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Oct. 10, 1908, a daughter, Virginia Pannill, to the wife of Lieut. W. L. Lowe, 13th U.S. Cav.

SMITH.—Born to the wife of Capt. Matthew C. Smith, 14th U.S. Cav., at Boise Barracks, Idaho, Oct. 7, 1908, a daughter, Celeste Maurell.

SPINKS.—Born at Fort Totten, N.Y., Sept. 20, 1908, to Capt. M. G. Spinks, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Spinks, a son, Albert Garner.

MARRIED.

BOGART—MATTHEWS.—At Baltimore, Md., Oct. 21, 1908, Ensign Isaac C. Bogart, U.S.N., and Miss Bessie Douglas Matthews.

FARWELL—SCHAEFER.—At Baltimore, Md., Oct. 21, 1908, Passed Asst. Surg. Wrey G. Farwell, U.S.N., and Miss Virginia Davis Schaefer.

HAWKE—HARVEY.—At Calistoga, Cal., Oct. 15, 1908, Mr. Albert L. Hawke, son of Med. Dir. James A. Hawke, U.S.N., to Miss Matilda Eloise Harvey.

HANSON—BREWSTER.—At Manila, P.I., Sept. 2, 1908,

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Lieut. Linwood E. Hanson, 26th U.S. Inf., and Miss Alma Kathryn Brewster.

HARRIS—PRICE.—At Fort Thomas, Ky., Oct. 7, 1908, Capt. Archibald J. Harris, 2d U.S. Inf., and Miss Helen Price, sister of Capt. H. J. Price, 2d U.S. Inf.

HUMRICHOUSE—HUSE.—At Mount Washington, Md., Oct. 10, 1908, Mr. Lewis Minford Humrichouse, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Miss Jean Stockton Huse, daughter of Comdr. Harry P. Huse, U.S. Navy.

JARVIS—UPSHUR.—At Eastville, Va., Oct. 15, 1908, Miss Elsie Y. Upshur, niece of Rear Admiral J. H. Upshur, U.S.N., to Mr. Kendall A. Jarvis.

LOUD—LOEFFLER.—At Washington, D.C., Oct. 22, 1908, Miss Lucy Hays Loeffler, daughter of Major Charles D. A. Loeffler, U.S.A., to Mr. Charles S. Loud.

NEILSON—MCDOUGAL.—At Vallejo, Cal., Oct. 16, 1908, P.A. Surg. John N. Neilson, U.S.N., and Miss Caroline McDougal, daughter of the late Commander McDougal, U.S.N.

RICE—MORLEY.—At Sauls Ste., Marie, Mich., Sept. 29, 1908, Lieut. C. H. Rice, 7th U.S. Inf., and Miss Ida M. Morley.

RUTTENCUTTER—BAKER.—At West New Brighton, Staten Island, N.Y., Lieut. Brady G. Ruttencutter, 1st U.S. Inf., and Miss Mildred Armistead Baker.

THORNSLEY—CRONIN.—At Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 6, 1908, Miss Louisa Margaret Cronin, daughter of Ord. Sgt. James Cronin, U.S.A., retired, to Mr. Frank Thorsley.

VAN DUZEN—HAINES.—At Elyria, Ohio, Oct. 20, 1908, Capt. James W. Van Duzen, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Bessie Evelyn Haines.

WELLES—DEAN.—At New York city, Oct. 17, 1908, Lieut. Comdr. Roger Welles, U.S.N., to Miss Harriet Ogden Dean.

DIED.

BROWN.—Died on Oct. 21, 1908, after a lingering illness, George W. Brown, formerly drum major of the 12th, 22d, 23d Regiments, N.G.N.Y., and the Old Guard.

BURTIS.—Died at Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 22, 1908, Pay Director Arthur Burtis, U.S.N., retired.

CHILES.—Died at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Oct. 2, 1908, Capt. Seaborn G. Chiles, 11th U.S. Inf.

COWLES.—Died at New York city, Oct. 18, 1908, Major Warren H. Cowles, U.S.A., retired.

ELLISON.—Died at Fort Wingate, N.M., Oct. 13, 1908, Mr. Charles W. Ellison, post engineer at Fort Wingate, N.M., and a veteran of the Civil War.

EUSTAPHIEVE.—Died at New York city, Oct. 21, 1908, Clarence Eustaphieve, formerly a second lieutenant in the 23d U.S. Inf., who resigned from the Army Feb. 17, 1903.

FULLER.—Died at sea Oct. 13, 1908, while on duty on U.S.S. Rhode Island, Gunner's Mate William Fuller, U.S.N.

HALLECK.—Died at Washington, D.C., Oct. 18, 1908, Miss Virginia Halleck, daughter of Capt. Walter F. Halleck, U.S.A., retired.

JOHNSON.—Died on the U.S.S. Missouri, Oct. 15, 1908, Gunner's Mate Bendix Johnson, U.S.N.

NICHOLSON.—Died at Hamilton, Va., Oct. 13, 1908, Charles G. Nicholson, widow of Lieut. Jessup Nicholson, U.S.M.C.

NORTH.—Died at Las Animas, Col., Oct. 5, 1908, Chief Master-At-Arms James North, U.S.N.

PERRY.—Died suddenly at Jersey City, N.J., on Oct. 16, 1908, Oliver Hazard Perry, grandson of Commodore Perry, U.S.N.

ROGERS.—Died at Cavite, P.I., Oct. 23, 1908, Lieut. Austin C. Rogers, U.S.M.C.

WOHLGEMUTH.—Died at Fort Caswell, N.C., Oct. 4, 1908, Mrs. Lucy A. Wohlgemuth, mother of Mrs. William R. McCleary, wife of Lieutenant McCleary, C.A., U.S.A.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Adjutant General Henry, of New York, in an official communication states that in numerous instances it is found that care is not exercised by officers in preparing vouchers covering disbursements, that proper explanation on dealers' bills is omitted, and that commanding officers fail to appreciate necessity of having vouchers in proper shape for submission to auditing board. Further, the practice appears to be growing of including unauthorized items and in this way obtain decision of reviewing authority, rather than procure authority in the prescribed manner. By reason of the irregularities pointed out the work of his office he says is greatly increased, and action on mass of matter being daily presented greatly retarded. "It is therefore requested," says General Henry, "that vouchers accompanying Proceeding of Board of Audit be scrutinized with more care, and in such as are not in every detail and respect correct and proper be rejected. Where such action is taken the proceedings should be returned, and commanding officer informed that corrected abstract embracing approved items only should be prepared and submitted without alteration or erasure."

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of the General Staff, will review the 13th N.Y., in its armory in Brooklyn on Thursday night, Nov. 12. Major von Livonius, of the German army, will review the regiment on the night of Tuesday, Dec. 29.

Colonel Patterson, General Inspector of Rifle Practice of Pennsylvania, in G.O., No. 25, Hdqrs., under date of Sept. 23, gives the full details for the state target competitions, and also the national matches, at Camp Perry. Every organization in

the state having the privilege to be represented had a team in the matches at Mount Gretna, excepting Troop F. The new conditions, this year, he says, were productive of much good in bringing out new men, and plans for the future contemplate the bringing of twenty new men to the regimental and a like number to the junior teams, each year. After giving all the tables and scores for the state contests, Colonel Patterson takes up the National Matches and highly commends the officers and men who represented Pennsylvania at Camp Perry. His comments on the National Matches are given elsewhere in this issue.

The rifle team of Co. B, 2d Regt., of Massachusetts, whose headquarters are at Springfield, broke the state record at Worcester on Oct. 17 and won the championship of the regiment. Co. B gave a remarkable exhibition of shooting, especially at 500 yards, where the lowest individual score was twenty-two out of a possible twenty-five. Co. B's total score for the 200, 300 and 500-yard ranges was 646. Co. E, of Orange, was second, with 619, and Co. C, of Worcester, third. Van Amburgh, of Co. B, who made sixty-nine out of a possible seventy-five, winning a place on the state national rifle team. By winning the shoot on Oct. 17 Co. B has won seven firsts, with 615. The best individual work of the day was by Private two seconds and one third in the last ten years. In the revolver shooting for officers at fifty yards, Captain Wakefield, of Springfield, won first prize, with forty-seven; Lieutenant Nichols, of Worcester, second, with forty-four, and Captain Young, of Worcester, third, with forty-two.

It is expected that the new state armory for the 2d Corps Cadets, of Boston, Mass., will be ready for occupancy by Thanksgiving day next. Some suitable event will be arranged for the dedication of the new building. The new structure contains, beside the big drill shed and the bowling alleys, pool and billiard rooms, fifty-six rooms which will be occupied by the headquarters and four companies of the 2d Corps, and eighteen rooms for occupancy by Co. H, 8th Inf. In all, the building has some 1,100 incandescent lights for illumination purposes and each room is equipped with a telephone.

The resignation of Col. Thomas J. Nottingham, commanding the 4th Virginia Regiment, has been accepted.

The Aileen, used by the 2d Battalion of Naval Militia, which was reported aground on Penfield Reef, Long Island Sound, in a fog early on Oct. 17, floated from her position at high tide and started for New York. Examination showed no injury, the vessel having struck a sand bar.

The strength of the 9th N.Y. on Sept. 30 last was 802 officers and men. This is a net loss of twenty-eight during the previous six months. The largest company is the 16th (D), which has a member ship of ninety.

Colonel Hotchkiss, of the 22d N.Y., has decided to hold a review of the regiment at the armory on Wednesday night, Nov. 11, and the reviewing officer will be Brevet Brig. Gen. John T. Camp, former colonel of the regiment. Lieut. Harvey Garrison, of Co. C, has been detailed to temporary command of Co. K, vice Harding, resigned. He is an excellent officer, who began his military career in the U.S. Military Academy, detachment of cavalry, in April, 1881, and served therein five years. He subsequently served with the 22d N.Y. during the war with Spain, and served in the Philippines as a lieutenant in the 47th U.S. Volunteers, as well as in important civil positions. If the company desires a competent officer it could do better than elect him. Co. C will hold a dance on Nov. 13 at the armory.

A general court-martial has been ordered to convene in the armory of the 9th N.Y. for the trial of Lieut. Tom P. Dilkes, of Co. B. The charges, which are based on an alleged failure to perform certain duty, include disobedience of orders and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. The court is composed of Major Charles E. Lydecker, 7th Regt.; Capt. B. H. Pendry, 13th Regt.; Capt. William D. Judson, Squadron A; Lieut. Charles M. Ward, 23d Regt.; Lieut. Frank B. Barrett, 1st Battery, and Major William I. Washburn, 1st Brigade Staff, judge advocate.

The indoor Olympic meet of the 22d Regiment, N.G.N.Y., to be held in the armory at Sixty-eighth street and Broadway, New York city, Wednesday night, Nov. 25 (Thanksgiving eve), will include the following interesting handicap events, open to the members of the 22d Regiment: 60 meters dash (65.5 yds.); 150 meters sack race (164 yds.); 200 meters run (218.6 yds.); 400 meters run (437.2 yds.); 550 meters run, novice (601.2 yds.); 800 meters run (874.4 yds.); 1,200 meters run, novice (1,311.6 yds.); 1,500 meters run (1,639.5 yds.); 200 meters hurdle race (218.6 yds.); 3,500 meters bicycle race (2 miles, 305.5 yds.); putting the twelve-pound shot; inter-company relay race for O'Brien trophy. Arrangements for special star athletic attractions are now under way. There will be dancing after the games. The prizes are medals of new and exquisite design; first prize, 14 kt. solid gold die medal; second prize, sterling silver die medal; third prize, bronze die medal; hand-some silver cups to first and second teams in relay race.

In the Mosher match shot on the range of the District of Columbia militia last week, open to teams of six men each, ten shots per man, at 200 and 600 yards, the District of Columbia team won the match with a score of 727. The team members were Lieutenant Putnam, Lieutenant Holt, Lieutenant Alderman, Lieutenant McAnalley, Captain Cookson and Sergeant Schriver. The scores of the other teams were: Marine Corps, 722; Maryland, 290; 13th U.S. Cavalry, 661; New Jersey, 657. E. R. Tilley, Co. E, 2d Regiment, D.C., was the winner of the gold medal presented by Lieut. J. D. Carmody, of the Naval Battalion, for high score in the Carmody match. His total was twenty-five. This match was for enlisted men of the Guard, in their first enlistment, who had completed their official score for this year and who had never shot in a match at Sea Girt, N.J. The distance was 500 yards of five rounds per man. With a score of twenty-five, H. J. Hemingway, Co. K, 2d Regiment, won first prize in the Magruder match, open to members of the Guard who had never won an individual medal or trophy in any military rifle competition on an outdoor range. The distance was 500 yards, five rounds each. The regimental match, open to teams of six, at 300 and 600 yards, ten rounds at each distance, was won by the 1st Regiment, D.C., with a score of 487. The 2d Regiment, D.C., was second, with 461, and the 1st Separate Battalion, D.C., third, with 380.

The C.O. of Co. A, 2d Inf., of Florida, reports that on Aug. 25, 1908, a soldier of his company was arraigned and tried (upon charges preferred by him), before the county judge of Marion county, such soldier having failed or refused to proceed with his company to Pensacola, on April 13, when ordered by the Governor to that point for service in aid of the civil authorities. A plea of guilty was entered and the judge imposed a fine of \$5 and costs, which amounted to \$24.91.

Because of the recent thorough inspection of the troops composing the Indiana National Guard, while on the tour of duty at camp of instruction at Fort Benjamin Harrison, the usual fall inspection by commanders of battalions will be omitted.

Capt. Edward H. Snyder, of Co. F, of the 47th N.Y., was on Oct. 19 elected major to fill an original vacancy and will command the third battalion of that organization. He was originally a member of the 9th Regiment, of the New Jersey N.G., in which he enlisted Feb. 21, 1884, and retired as Lieutenant colonel, Feb. 7, 1893. He was elected captain of Co. F, of the 47th N.Y., May 25, 1900. The semi-annual returns of the regiment show its present strength to be 697 officers and men, a net gain of fifty-seven during the previous six months.

MICHIGAN.

Major T. Bently Mott, 4th Field Art., U.S.A., in a communication to Adjutant General McGurkin, of Michigan, under date of Oct. 4, from camp near Sparta, Wis., says: "I think it may be of interest to you to know the impression left upon me and my officers by Captain Vandercook's battery after their stay in camp here. I therefore have the honor to inform you that the work of the battery was most satisfactory. The officers were intelligent as well as zealous and went about their work in a way to reflect much credit upon the Guard of their state. The men were well behaved, much interested in their work and kept a clean camp. The arrival of the battery at

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camp long after nightfall, and the way they pitched their camp and got their food without confusion, was extremely creditable. The target practice was as good as could be expected from an organization that had never before used the guns, and my only regret is that the bulk of the ammunition did not arrive here in time to be used. I have ventured to suggest to Captain Vandercook a line of work for the winter and spring instruction of his battery and I think if followed out he can go to a target camp next August or September and do most useful work."

The report of Brig. Gen. Carl A. Wagner, Inspector General of Michigan, who was captain of the rifle team of Michigan which shot at Camp Perry, Ohio, last August, is referred to elsewhere in this issue.

Adjutant General McGurkin of Michigan announces that the findings of a G.C.M. at Camp Benjamin Harrison during the late encampment at which were tried several members of Co. H, 3d Inf., for violation of the 62d Article of War, show that the men were acquitted, but the testimony developed the fact that a very nonsensical, unnecessary, as well as unsoldierly, ceremony or initiation was being held which was undoubtedly the cause of the accident. "As there is no good to be derived from anything that savors of hazing," he says, "all officers and men will refrain from anything of the kind in the future, and commanding officers will be held responsible for the strict compliance with the above."

7TH N.Y.—COL. D. APPLETON.

The 7th N.Y., during the six months ending Sept. 30 last, shows a net loss of seven members. Its strength was 937 officers and men, against 944 on March 31 last. The strength at present of the several units of the command in detail is as follows:

F.S. and N.C.S.	20
Medical Department	10
Band	28
Company A	72
" B.	86
" C.	93
" D.	84
" E.	87
" F.	103
" G.	76
" H.	82
" I.	88
" K.	102
Q.M. Department	8
Ordnance Department	3

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

C. A. J.—If your company belonged to a National Guard organization, then it could not be disbanded except by the authority of the Governor of your state. If part of an independent organization it would be governed entirely by the laws of the organization.

W. V. T.—William S. Schacklette, hospital steward on the Bennington, who was injured when the boilers of that vessel exploded at San Diego in July, 1905, was retired as pharmacist by a special act of Congress, approved April 3, 1908. This is the only case within the past year. The bill, H.R. 12476, was introduced by Representative C. C. Carlin, of Virginia. Send to Senate or House Document Room for a copy of the bill and accompanying report of the case.

R. C.—The 2d U.S. Volunteer Infantry sailed from the United States for Cuba October, 1906. To purchase discharge in tenth year of continuous service will cost \$35. Your qualification as sharpshooter lasts for the full target year.

MONTANA.—The fact that your sentence "to be dishonorably discharged the Service of the United States, forfeiting all pay and allowances due him and to be confined at hard labor at such place as the reviewing authority may direct for one year," was commuted by the President to "confinement at hard labor for six months and forfeiture of \$10 a month for the same period," does not relieve you of paying the \$50 apprehension fee provided for the arrest of a deserter. See A.R. 126.

C. E. G. F. asks: Enlisted March 17, 1899, discharged March 17, 1902; re-enlisted May 1, 1902, discharged Jan. 16, 1907; re-enlisted Dec. 18, 1907. Would I receive the three months' bonus on re-enlistment at expiration of present term? Answer: No.

FIELD SERVICE asks: What War Department General Orders have amended Field Service Regulations, U.S. Army, since its publication in 1905? Answer: Orders as issued from time to time amended Paragraphs 1 to 25, applying to the organization of an army; Paras. 459, 482, 508, 664, 685, transportation, medical department, Geneva Convention. We have just published a new edition of the Field Service Regulations, with all amendments to date. The price is 50 cents.

J. G.—For particulars as to requirement of engineer of Coast Artillery, address Commandant, Coast Artillery School, Fort Totten, N.Y.

W. V. C.—As it takes a week or more to send a package from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and about four weeks

"THE IDEAL EFFERVESCENT"
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The "Tastes Like Soda Water"

Uric Acid Solvent

Very grateful to sensitive stomachs, is not depressing, keeps the entire excretory system in healthy action.

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to reach Manila, you can estimate for yourself as to best time to send your Christmas contributions to the troops on foreign service. The Quartermaster General will forward from San Francisco any Christmas boxes or boxes of reading matter which may be delivered there for officers and soldiers in the Philippines. The following directions must be observed in order to insure prompt action: 1. Boxes should be consigned to General Superintendent, Army Transport Service, San Francisco, Cal. 2. The name of the officer or soldier for whom intended, with the company or regiment or other organization to which he belongs, should be plainly marked on the box; also the notation "Christmas box" or "Reading matter," as the case may be. Example: Private John Brown, Co. C, 38th Inf., Manila, P.I. Christmas Box. 3. These boxes should contain no perishable matter, should not exceed twenty pounds in weight, and all freight or express charges must be prepaid on them to San Francisco. Practically the same directions apply to boxes intended for troops in Cuba except that they should be sent to Army Transport Service, Newport News, Va. Boxes may be sent to troops in Hawaii by way of the Army Transport Service, San Francisco.

M. J. C.—John Mahoney is now a chief boatman; address, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. To obtain pictures of the deceased brigadier general and commander referred to, write to War Department and Bureau of Navigation, respectively, for address of relatives, who would no doubt grant your request if you state to what use you will put the pictures.

KEITHLEY asks: Will be discharged June 6, 1910, with ten years eleven months nine days service, in all comprising four enlistment periods, three 3-year enlistments, and one of one year eleven months and nine days. This soldier on May 11, 1908, was serving in ninth year of continuous service, and was therefore considered in third enlistment period. Will this soldier, upon re-enlistment, be considered in his fourth or fifth enlistment period? The short enlistment period was for the convenience of the government. Will this period be counted as one full period, as provided for the future by the new pay bill? Answer: As soldier was in third enlistment period on May 11, 1908, he continues therein until the expiration of the enlistment in which he was then serving. Upon discharge and re-enlistment within three months, he enters upon his fourth enlistment period.

J. M. asks: Enlisted Sept. 11, 1900; discharged Aug. 20, 1903, for convenience of government; re-enlisted Aug. 28, 1908. Am I entitled to re-enlistment pay? Answer: No.

SUBSCRIBER asks: (1) What is the extra duty pay of enlisted men of the line and Signal Corps in the telegraph service in Alaska? Answer: Thirty-five cents per day. (2) Do these men get foreign service pay additional? Answer: Yes. (3) Do they have opportunities for study and promotion to commissioned rank? Answer: Yes. (4) What are the physical and educational requirements for an enlisted man competing for promotion to commissioned rank? Answer: About what they are for admission to West Point. (5) Can a ranker with only a high school education and no "pull" hope to become an efficient and successful Army officer? Answer: Yes.

H. P. asks: I re-enlisted May 5, 1898, and was discharged in the Philippine Islands under the provisions of G.O. 40, June 26, 1899. Re-enlisted June 27, 1899, in the 37th Infantry, U.S.V., and served with that regiment during the Philippine insurrection, or until its muster out Feb. 20, 1901. Does such service entitle me to the Congressional medal, my discharge being for the convenience of the government? Answer: No.

J. asks: I served in Luzon in 1899 and received a Philippine badge, and in Mindanao in 1903 and 1904. G.O. W.D., 129, 1908, states that only one Indian badge will be issued; may mean that two Philippine badges would be issued, if earned. Is this the intention or does one badge cover the entire service? Answer: It might be possible for one person to have the Congressional medal and also the Philippine badge, but not two Philippine campaign badges.

C. H. M.—The qualifications of a voter vary in the different states. In Pennsylvania he must have resided in the State for one year previous to election; two months in the precinct. He must have been a citizen of the United States at least one month, and if twenty-two years old or more must have paid tax within two years. A number of states exclude members of the Services, but Pennsylvania does not, provided the other requirements are complied with.

E. J. L.—A retired officer, to receive any other salary, through the National Government, than his pay as an officer, must have been elected to public office or appointed thereto by the President by and with the consent of the Senate. The late Major Joshua A. Fessenden, U.S.A., retired, was, up to the time of his death, postmaster of Stamford, Conn., under the provisions of the Act of July 31, 1894, which exempts retired officers of the Army or Navy, as provided above, from the restriction that "no person who holds an office, the salary or annual compensation attached to which amounts to the sum of \$2,500 shall be appointed to or hold any other office to which compensation is attached, unless specially heretofore or hereafter specially authorized thereto by law."

C. D. E.—Your lineal number on the list of sergeants major, junior grade, Coast Artillery Corps, is 29. See complete list published page 177, our issue of Oct. 17.

J. J. C.—A soldier who served on the high sea en route to or ashore in Cuba, between May 11, 1898, and July 17, 1898, and who was in the Service Jan. 11, 1905, the date of the promulgation of the order prescribing these badges as part of the uniform, is entitled to a Spanish campaign badge. See page 1407, our issue of Aug. 22.

THE MODERN KNIGHTS.

In the days of yore men rode to war

In panoply of steel;

To-day we ride—or woe betide—

No matter how we feel.

It's 90 miles or more.

We have three days to score.

When we get through

We're black and blue.

And satisfied—but sore;

But taught we care—saw we got there,

And do the stunt for fair.

We look askance at the ambulance,

Inviting sweet repose.

We shake our head and plunge ahead,

For there our leader goes;

For we must ride, and ride,

No matter what besets.

Till our strenuous chief

Gives us relief

We'll keep right by his side.

So what care we—for these days three—

We'll do! We'll dare—or die!

—Ned Cherry, in Washington Post.

THE ARMY.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Philippines Division—Major Gen. John F. Weston, Hqrs., Manila, P.I.; Department of Luzon—Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I.; Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hodges, U.S.A. Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I.; Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I.; Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

Department of California—Col. Marion P. Maus, 20th U.S. Inf., in temporary command. Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal.

Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo.

Department of the Columbia—Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A. Hqrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash.

Department of Dakota—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Edgerly, U.S.A.

Department of the East—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., ordered to command.

Department of the Gulf—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, U.S.A.

Army of Cuban Pacification—Hqrs., Havana, Cuba. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., commanding.

Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., ordered to command.

Department of the Missouri—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A.

Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas.

ENGINEERS.

Band, Washington Bks., D.C.; Hqrs. 1st Battalion and Co. A, Ft. Mason, Cal., will sail for Honolulu, H.I., Nov. 5, 1908; B, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; C and D, Manila, P.I., arrived in P.I., Aug. 4, 1907; E and H, Washington Bks., D.C.; F and G, Havana, Cuba, arrived Oct., 1906; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Havana, Cuba, arrived Oct., 1906; B, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; C, Washington Bks., D.C.; D, Manila, P.I.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Brig. Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer.

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; E, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; F, address Havana, Cuba, arrived Oct., 1906; F and L, Manila; F, arrived Nov. 2, 1905, and L, March 2, 1905; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; arrived P.I., June 2, 1906.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

3d Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Clark, Texas, and Troops I, K, L and M, at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

4th Cav.—Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn.

Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade.

5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; I, K, M, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; E, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; L, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; H, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.; Hqrs. arrived Oct. 9, 1907; Cos. A, B, C and D, arrived Oct. 9, 1907; F, Jan. 2, 1908, and G, H, I, K and L, Oct. 9, 1907.

7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas.

8th Cav.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K and L, Ft. Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.

9th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, K, L and M, Manila; M, arrived Sept. 1, 1908, and the other companies May 31, 1907; Troop G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

10th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and L, Manila, P.I.; Hqrs. arrived in P.I. April 2, 1907, and B and I, July 3, 1907; M, Ft. Riley, Kas.

11th Cav.—Hqrs., and I, K, L and M, Pinar del Rio, Cuba; E, F and H, Havana, Cuba. Hqrs. arrived in Cuba Oct. 15, 1906; A, B, C and D, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

12th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

13th Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

14th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I and M, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; K and L, Boise Bks., Idaho.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Havana, Cuba. Hqrs. arrived in Cuba Oct. 11, 1906; E, F, G and H, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sill, O.T.; D, E and F, Presidio, S.F., Cal.

2d Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, B, C, E and F, Ft. Ft. Russel, Wyo. Battery D, Manila, P.I., arrived July, 1908.

3d Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; D, E, F* Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, B, Vancouver Bks.; C, D, Manila; C, arrived March 4, 1907, and D, May 31, 1907; E and F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Hqrs., and staff, 2d Battalion, and Batteries E and F, will proceed to Ft. D. A. Russell for station not later than Nov. 25.

5th Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B, C and F, Manila, P.I.; Hqrs., and band arrived in Manila Oct. 9, 1907; A and B arrived March 8, 1908; F, arrived March 4, 1907; Battery F will sail from Manila Nov. 15, 1908, for station at Ft. Leavenworth; E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; C, sailed for Manila Oct. 5, 1908.

6th Art. (Horse)—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, Ft. Riley, Kas.

*On detached service in Cuba.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station. Company and Station.

1st Ft. Lovett, Me. 35th Ft. Manila, Arrived May 5, 1908.

2d Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 36th Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

3d Ft. Monroe, Va. 37th Ft. McKinley, Me.

4th Ft. DuPont, Del. 38th Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

5th Ft. Williams, Me. 39th Ft. DeSoto, Fla.

6th Ft. Monroe, Va. 40th Ft. Howard, Md.

7th Ft. Preble, Me. 41st Ft. Monroe, Va.

8th Ft. Warren, Mass. 42d Ft. Mott, N.J.

9th Ft. Warren, Mass. 43d Ft. Terry, N.Y.

10th Ft. Preble, Me. 44th Ft. Washington, Md.

11th Ft. Monroe, Va. 45th Ft. DuPont, Del.

12th Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 46th Ft. Strong, Mass.

13th Ft. Monroe, Va. 47th Ft. Hunt, Va.

14th Ft. Greble, R.I. 48th Ft. Hancock, N.J.

15th Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 49th Ft. Williams, Me.

16th Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 50th Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

17th Ft. Washington, Md. 51st Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

18th Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 52d Ft. Rodman, Mass.

19th Ft. Caswell, N.C. 53d Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

20th Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 54th Ft. Totten, N.Y.

21st Ft. Howard, Md. 55th Ft. Hancock, N.J.

22d Ft. Caswell, Fla. 56th Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

23d Ft. McKinley, Me. 57th Ft. Manila, P.I. Arrived Sept. 6, 1907.

24th Ft. McKinley, Me. 58th Ft. Monroe, Va.

25th Ft. Miley, Cal. 59th Ft. Andrews, Boston.

26th Ft. Flager, Wash. 60th Presidio, S.F., Cal.

27th Presidio, S.F., Cal. 61st Ft. Baker, Cal.

28th Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 62d Ft. Worden, Wash.

29th Presidio, S.F., Cal. 63d Ft. Casey, Wash. Will proceed to Ft. Worden, Wash., for station about Dec. 1, 1908.

30th Ft. Worden, Wash. 64th Ft. Stevens, Ore.

31st Ft. Caswell, N.C. 65th Ft. Strong, Mass.

32d Ft. Baker, Cal. 66th Ft. Hancock, N.J.

33d Ft. Columbia, Wash. 67th Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

34th Ft. Stevens, Ore. 68th Ft. Douglas, Utah.

35th Ft. Monroe, Va. 69th Ft. McIntosh, Cal.

36th Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. 70th Ft. Bluff, Texas.

37th Ft. Monroe, Va. 71st Ft. Mackenzie, Ark.

38th Ft. Hancock, N.J. 72d Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

39th Ft. Hancock, N.J. 73d Ft. Hancock, N.J.

40th Ft. Hancock, N.J. 74th Ft. Hancock, N.J.

41st Ft. Hancock, N.J. 75th Ft. Hancock, N.J.

42d Ft. Hancock, N.J. 76th Ft. Hancock, N.J.

43d Ft. Hancock, N.J. 77th Ft. Hancock, N.J.

44th Ft. Hancock, N.J. 78th Ft. Hancock, N.J.

45th Ft. Hancock, N.J. 79th Ft. Hancock, N.J.

46th Ft. Hancock, N.J. 80th Ft. Hancock, N.J.

47th Ft. Hancock, N.J. 81st Ft. Barry, Cal.

48th Ft. Hancock, N.J. 82d *Ft. Key West, Bks., Fla.

49th Ft. Hancock, N.J. 83d *Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

50th Ft. Hancock, N.J. 84th *Ft. Jackson, Bks., Fla.

51st Ft. Hancock, N.J. 85th *Ft. Totten, N.Y.

52d Ft. Rodman, Mass. 86th *Ft. Monroe, Va.

53d Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 87th *Ft. Totten, N.Y.

54th Ft. Totten, N.Y. 88th *Ft. Monroe, Va.

55th Ft. Hancock, N.J. 89th *Ft. Monroe, Va.

56th Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 90th *Ft. Monroe, Va.

57th Ft. Monroe, Va. 91st *Ft

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The Essence of Rich Milk
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BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK COMPANY
"Leaders of Quality"

Est. 1857

New York

21st Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, K, L and M, at Ft. Logan, Colo.; F. Whipple Bks., Ariz.
22d Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. A and F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. C and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. K and L, Ft. Lisicum, Alaska; Cos. H and I, Ft. Davis, Alaska; Cos. B and E, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Cos. G and M, Ft. Egbert, Alaska; Hqrs. arrived in Alaska July, 1908.
23d Inf.—Address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived March 4, 1908.
24th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.
25th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Sept. 18, 1907.
26th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived July 3, 1907.
27th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba. Hqrs. arrived in Cuba Oct. 12, 1906; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
28th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba. Hqrs. arrived in Cuba Oct. 8, 1906; I, K, L and M, Fort Snelling, Minn.
29th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Sept. 1, 1907.
30th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Aug. 4, 1907.
Porto Rico Provisional Regiment—Hqrs., and A, B, E, F, G and H, San Juan; C and D, Henry Bks., Cayey.
Philippine Scouts—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.
All mail for troops in Cuba should be addressed to Havana, Cuba. Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Victor H. Metcalf.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Major Gen. George F. Elliott.
Chief of Naval Bureaus, etc., address Washington, D.C.: Capt. Edward H. Campbell, Judge Advocate General.
Civil Engr. Richard C. Hollyday, Yards and Docks.
Rear Adm'l. William S. Cowles, Equipment.
Rear Adm'l. W. J. Barnette, Superintendent of Naval Observatory.
Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter, Hydrographer of Navy.
Rear Adm'l. John E. Pillsbury, Bureau of Navigation.
Rear Adm'l. Raymond P. Rogers, Chief Intelligence Officer.
Chief Constructor Washington L. Capps, Bureau of Construction and Repair.
Engr. in Chief John K. Barton, Bureau Steam Engineering.
Paymr. Gen. Eustace B. Rogers, Bureau Supplies and Accounts.
Surgeon Gen. Presley M. Rixey, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to Oct. 20.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Commander-in-Chief.
The following itinerary is announced by Rear Admiral Sperry for the Atlantic Fleet for the remainder of the trip in Asiatic waters:
Fleet itinerary: Leave Yokohama Oct. 24; arrive Amoy, China, 2d Squadron, Oct. 29, leave Nov. 4; arrive Manila, P.I., 1st Squadron, Oct. 31; arrive Manila, P.I., 2d Squadron, Nov. 7.

1. The mail address of all vessels of the first four divisions and of the Panther, Culgoa, Relief and Yankton will be as follows: Until the 27th instant in care of Postmaster, Seattle, Wash., after that date in care of Postmaster, New York city. The mail address of the Glacier remains in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, as that vessel will return to the Pacific coast from Manila.

Fleet itinerary—Manila to United States: Leave Manila Dec. 1; arrive Colombo Dec. 14, leave Colombo Dec. 20; arrive Suez Jan. 5.

Pass through canal and coal at Port Said as expeditiously as possible, and as soon as ships are coaled they will proceed to Mediterranean ports as follows, dates of arrival at these ports being approximate and dependent upon the rapidity with which the ships can pass through the canal and coal at Port Said:

Connecticut—Vermont, arrive Villefranche Jan. 14, leave Jan. 27; Minnesota—Kansas, arrive Marseilles Jan. 14, leave Jan. 27; Georgia—Nebraska—Kentucky, arrive Genoa Jan. 15, leave Jan. 27; Rhode Island—New Jersey, arrive Leghorn Jan. 15, leave Jan. 27; Louisiana—Virginia, arrive Malta Jan. 15, leave Jan. 19; Louisiana—Virginia, arrive Algiers Jan. 22, leave Jan. 25; Wisconsin—Illinois—Kearsears, arrive Naples Jan. 17, leave Jan. 27. After leaving the above ports—First Division arrive Negro Bay Jan. 31, leave Feb. 3; First Division, arrive Gibraltar Feb. 3, leave Feb. 6; Second, Third and Fourth Divisions, arrive Negro Bay Feb. 1, leave Feb. 1; fleet reassemble off Gibraltar and proceed United States, arrive Feb. 22 at Hampton Roads, Va.

2. The Commander-in-Chief will make all arrangements for the forwarding of mail addressed as above to the vessels of the fleet.

3. Mail sent to the above addresses must be prepaid, with domestic postage, and must bear the name of the ship for which it is intended.

4. Express packages must not be sent to the above addresses, as there is no way of forwarding them, and they will simply be returned to the sender at his expense.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Commander.
CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Adm'l. Sperry.) Capt. Hugo Osterhaus. Arrived Oct. 18 at Yokohama, Japan.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles E. Vreeland. Arrived Oct. 18 at Yokohama, Japan.
VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William P. Potter. Arrived Oct. 18 at Yokohama, Japan. Capt. Frank F. Fletcher ordered to command.
MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John Hubbard. Arrived Oct. 18 at Yokohama, Japan.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, Commander.
GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Adm'l. Wainwright.) Capt. Edward F. Quaileigh. Arrived Oct. 18 at Yokohama, Japan.
NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Reginald F. Nicholson. Arrived Oct. 18 at Yokohama, Japan.
NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William H. H. Southerland. Arrived Oct. 18 at Yokohama, Japan.
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Joseph B. Murdoch. Arrived Oct. 18 at Yokohama, Japan.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral William H. Emory, Commander.
LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Adm'l. Emory.) Capt. Kossuth Niles. Arrived Oct. 18 at Yokohama, Japan.
VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Alexander Sharp. Arrived Oct. 18 at Yokohama, Japan.
OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Thomas B. Howard. Arrived Oct. 18 at Yokohama, Japan.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Robert M. Doyle. Arrived Oct. 18 at Yokohama, Japan.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander.
WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Adm'l. Schroeder.) Capt. Frank E. Beatty. Arrived Oct. 18 at Yokohama, Japan.
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. John M. Bowyer. Arrived Oct. 18 at Yokohama, Japan.
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Walter C. Cowles. Arrived Oct. 18 at Yokohama, Japan.
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Hamilton Hutchins. Arrived Oct. 18 at Yokohama, Japan.

Third Squadron.

Rear Admiral Conway H. Arnold, commander.
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Washington. (Flagship of Rear Adm'l. Arnold.) Off 22d street, East River, New York city.
IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. Spencer S. Wood. Capt. John M. Helm to command Nov. 1. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. John C. Fremont. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Alfred Reynolds. Arrived Oct. 13 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Cameron McR. Winslow. Arrived Oct. 15, at the navy yard, New York. Address there.
NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. William A. Marshall. Arrived Oct. 17 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

AJAX (collier) (merchant complement). Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Melbourne, Australia.
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John B. Patton. At Olongapo, P.I.
GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. William S. Hogg. At Manila, P.I.
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Valentine S. Nelson. At Hong Kong, China.
RELIEF (hospital ship). Surg. Charles F. Stokes. At Manila, P.I.
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Charles B. McVay. Arrived Oct. 18 at Yokohama, Japan.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander-in-Chief. Send mail for war vessels stationed at points in the Pacific addressed to the person, with the name of the ship and Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal."

Proposed itinerary for the 1st and 2d Divisions of the Pacific Fleet and the Yorktown: Leave Honolulu Oct. 22; arrive Magdalena Bay Nov. 1, leave Dec. 1; arrive Panama Dec. 12, leave Dec. 22; arrive Talcahuano Jan. 4, leave Jan. 14; arrive Coquimbo Jan. 17, leave Jan. 23; arrive Callao Jan. 27, leave Jan. 10; arrive Panama Feb. 22, leave March 4. On March 4 the vessels will sail for northern ports for target practice and maneuvers.

First Squadron.

First Division.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Adm'l. Swinburne.) Capt. Alexander McCrackin. Arrived Oct. 12 at Honolulu, Hawaii.
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Edmund B. Underwood. Arrived Oct. 12 at Honolulu, Hawaii.
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Moses L. Wood. Arrived Oct. 12 at Honolulu, Hawaii.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank A. Wilner. Arrived Oct. 12 at Honolulu, Hawaii.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sobero, commander.
TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Adm'l. Sobero.) Capt. Bradley A. Fiske. Arrived Oct. 17 at Honolulu, Hawaii.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Vincendon L. Cottman. Arrived Oct. 17 at Honolulu, Hawaii.

SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles E. Fox. Arrived Oct. 12 at Honolulu, Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Austin M. Knight. Arrived Oct. 17 at Honolulu, Hawaii.

Second Squadron.

Third Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Harry S. Knapp. At Bremerton, Wash. Will leave about Oct. 26 for the Asiatic Fleet.

MILWAUKEE, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

Fourth Division.

The Albany and Yorktown having been detached from the Pacific Fleet and assigned to special service, there are at present no vessels assigned to the division.

Third Squadron.

Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, commander.

First Division.

RAINBOW, 6 guns. (Flagship of Rear Adm'l. Harber.) Capt. Irvin V. Gillis. At Manila, P.I.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At Manila, P.I.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Walter McLean. At Cavite, P.I.

DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Frederick B. Bassett, Jr. At Manila, P.I.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Marbury Johnston. At Manila, P.I.

Second Division.

CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. James H. Sears. At Manila, P.I.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Edward Lloyd. At Manila, P.I.

HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Richard M. Hughes. At Manila, P.I.

VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. James H. Comfort. At Hong Kong, China.

CALLAO, G., 1 gun. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. At Hong Kong, China.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Marbury Johnston. At Manila, P.I.

Second Division.

PEORIA, P.C., 13 guns. Comdr. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRAIRIE, C.C., 13 guns. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. At Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

PIKE (submarine). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

POTOMAC (tug). Chief Bisan. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Bisan. Arthur Smith. At the navy yard, Key West, Fla. Address there.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas D. Griffin. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

PEORIA, P.C., 13 guns. Comdr. Harold Olsen. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PIKE (submarine). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

PEORIA, P.C., 13 guns. Comdr. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

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FIRST TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. James H. Tomb, commander.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. James H. Tomb. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Joseph Ogan. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
DALE (destroyer). Ensign Herbert H. Michael. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
DECATOR (destroyer). Ensign John M. Smealie. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

VESSELS IN RESERVE.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Samuel L. M. Major. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS IN ORDINARY.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Is in ordinary.

TUGS.

PISCATAQUA. Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At Cavite, P.I.
WOMPATUCK. Bisan. Thomas F. Greene. At Olongapo, P.I.

FLEET AUXILIARIES.

ALEXANDER (collier) merchant complement. Edward W. Henricks master. At Olongapo, P.I.

ARETHUSA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Bion B. Bierer. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Cavite, P.I.

IRIS (collier) merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master.

AT THE NAVY STATION, CAVITE, P.I.

JUSTIN (collier). Henry T. Meriwether, master. Sailed Oct. 17 from San Francisco, Cal., for San Diego, Cal.

NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Manila, P.I.

POMPEY (collier) merchant complement. James Smith, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

SATURN (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. Sailed Oct. 18 from Honolulu for San Diego, Cal.

VEESERS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED

ABARENDIA (collier) merchant complement. W. C. Fincke, master. At Bradford, R.I.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Tan Eyck D. W. Vedder. Arrived Oct. 20 at the navy yard, New York. Has been ordered placed in reserve.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry M. Donbaugh. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser). Capt. Burns T. Walling. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Is in reserve.

BUFFALO, C.C., 6 guns. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. Arrived Oct. 15 at San Francisco, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CASTINE (tender). Comdr. John D. McDonald. At Buzzards Bay. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHESTER (scout cruiser). Comdr. Henry B. Wilson. Arrived Oct. 19 at Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. In reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John H. Shipley. Arrived Oct. 16 at Kingston, Jamaica. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. John E. Graven. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

EAGLE, G.C., 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George R. Marvell. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Has been ordered to Haitian waters for surveying duty. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FORTUNE (tug). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

GRAMPUS (submarine). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Albert B. Randall master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Is in reserve.

HIST (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Armistead Rust. Fitting out at the navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. John B. Collins. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Is in reserve.

LEBANON (collier) merchant complement. Jeremiah Merle thew, master. At Newport, R.I.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. William B. Caperton. Arrived Oct. 19 at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William J. Maxwell. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas Snowdon. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Edward Simpson. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

NERO (collier) merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Boston, Mass.

NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry M. Dombaugh. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Albert P.

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER



a delicious dentifrice. Free from acid and grit. Just the thing for those who have an inclination for the niceties of everyday life. Ask your dentist.

RANGER. Comdr. William R. Bush. Arrived Oct. 15 at Villefranche, France. Will be sent to Boston and transferred to the Massachusetts Nautical School. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Itinerary of the Ranger from Villefranche to Boston: Leave Villefranche Oct. 26; arrive Gibraltar Oct. 30, leave Nov. 1; arrive Madeira Oct. 5, leave Nov. 7; arrive Bermuda Nov. 21, leave Nov. 24; arrive Boston Dec. 1.

SALEM (seagoing cruiser). Comdr. Albert L. Key. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SCORPION, C.G. 6 guns. Lieut. George W. Logan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STERLING (collier) merchant complement. Gustav E. Peterson, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

SYLPH, C.G. Lieut. Roger Williams. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C. 10 guns. Comdr. John Hood. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York, city.

UNCAS (tug). Chief Btsn. August Wohltman. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

WOLVERINE, C. 6 guns. Comdr. William P. White. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

WYOMING, M. 6 guns. Comdr. John J. Knapp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

YANKEE, C.C. 8 guns. Comdr. Charles C. Marsh. Aground near Newport. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

YORKTOWN, G. 6 guns. Comdr. James H. Glennon. Arrived Oct. 15 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

THIRD TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell, Flotilla Commander.

Send mail to Annapolis, Md.

STRINGHAM (torpedoboot). Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell. At Annapolis, Md.

BARNEY (torpedoboot). Ensign George C. Pegram. At Annapolis, Md.

TINGEY (torpedoboot). Lieut. James O. Richardson. At Annapolis, Md.

DE LONG (torpedoboot). Lieut. Frank H. Sadler. At Annapolis, Md.

THORNTON (torpedoboot). Lieut. Charles A. Blakeley. At Annapolis, Md.

FIRST SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Ensign Prentiss P. Bassett, Commander.

Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York City.

PLUNGER. Ensign Prentiss P. Bassett. Arrived Oct. 15 at Annapolis, Md.

NINA (tug). Chief Btsn. Stephen McCarthy. Arrived Oct. 15 at Annapolis, Md.

SECOND SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Charles E. Courtney, Commander.

Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.

VIPER. Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

CUTTLEFISH. Lieut. Edward J. Marquart. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

TARANTULA. Lieut. Joseph F. aDniels. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

OCTOPUS. Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

RESERVE TORPEDO FLOTILLA AT NORFOLK.

In commission in reserve under the command of Lieut. Louis C. Richardson.

At Norfolk Navy Yard—Torpedoboats: Bailey, Cushing, DuPont, Foote, Mackenzie, Nicholson, O'Brien, Porter, Rodgers, Shumbrick, Somers, Stockton, Wilkes, and Winslow; destroyer Macdonough; and the submarines Adder, Holland and Moccasin; and the cruiser Atlanta used as a barracks for the men of the flotilla.

RESERVE TORPEDO FLOTILLA AT CHARLESTON.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.—Torpedoboats: Biddle, Dahlgren, Craven and Ericsson; and destroyer Worden.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Comdr. William A. Gill, commander.

Send mail for vessels of flotilla in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

SOLACE (supply ship). Comdr. William A. Gill. Arrived Oct. 17 at Honolulu, Hawaii.

First Flotilla.

Lieut. John G. Church, commander.

Send mail to Mare Island, Cal.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. John G. Church. Arrived Oct. 17 at Honolulu, Hawaii.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Ernest Friedrick. Arrived Oct. 17 at Honolulu, Hawaii.

HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Frank McCommon. Arrived Oct. 12 at Honolulu, Hawaii.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick. Arrived Oct. 17 at Honolulu, Hawaii.

Second Flotilla.

Lieut. Frederic N. Freeman, commander.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Being prepared for commissioning at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. Arrived Oct. 12 at Honolulu, Hawaii.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer. Arrived Oct. 12 at Honolulu, Hawaii.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. Arrived Oct. 12 at Honolulu, Hawaii.

Third Flotilla.

Lieut. Alfred G. Howe, commander.

DAVIS (torpedoboot). Ensign Ernest A. Swanson. Arrived Oct. 19 at San Diego, Cal.

FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. Arrived Oct. 19 at San Diego, Cal.

FOX (torpedoboot). Lieut. Milton S. Davis. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Lieut. Daniel T. Ghent. Arrived Oct. 19 at San Diego, Cal.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Alfred G. Howe. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

ROWAN (torpedoboot). Lieut. Charles E. Brilliant. Arrived Oct. 19 at San Diego, Cal.

STATE TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS (Pennsylvania nautical trainingship). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, retired. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.

The Adams leaves Gibraltar Nov. 3. A short stop may be made at Madeira. Arrives back in Philadelphia Dec. 15.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts nautical trainingship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Send mail to the State House, Boston, Mass.

NEWPORT (New York nautical trainingship). Lieut. Comdr. Lay H. Everhart, retired. At dock foot of East 24th street, New York city.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. McCormick. At Manila.

FISH HAWK. Btsn. William Martin. At Wood's Hole, Mass.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ALLIANCE (station and storeship). Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ANNAPOULIS, (station ship). Capt. John F. Parker, retired.

At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. William F. Fullam. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Cumberland and Reina Mercedes are auxiliaries to the Constellation.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. The Severn is an auxiliary to the Hartford.

INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Capt. John B. Milton.

At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER (receiving ship). Capt. Albert G. Berry. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN, C. 6 guns (station ship). Lieut. Samuel L. M. Major. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.

NEWARK (station ship). Comdr. Charles H. Harlow. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA (receiving ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edward W. Eberle. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is used as auxiliary to the Pensacola.

PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipsic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.

SOUTHERY (receiving ship). Chief Btsn. William L. Hill.

At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

SUPPLY (station ship at Guam), 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Frank H. Schofield. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal. At Nagasaki, Japan. Is on a trip to Japan to give liberty, etc.

TEXAS (receiving ship). Lieut. Thomas L. Ozburn. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

WABASH (receiving ship). Capt. Arthur P. Nazro. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla. Active, San Francisco, Cal.

Pentucket, New York. Pontiac, New York.

Alice, Norfolk, Va. Powhatan, New York.

Apache, New York. Rapid, Cavite, P.I.

Chickasaw, Newport. Rocket, Norfolk, Va.

Choctaw, Washington. Samoset, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hercules, Norfolk, Va. Seabago, Charleston, S.C.

Iroquois, at Honolulu. Sioux, Boston, Mass.

Iwana, Boston, Mass. Soloyomo, Puget Sound, Wash.

Massicot, Key West, Fla. Standish, Annapolis, Md.

Mohawk, Norfolk, Va. Tecumseh, Washington, D.C.

Modoc, Philadelphia, Pa. Trafic, New York.

Narkeeta, New York. Triton, Norfolk, Va.

Navajo, Puget Sound, Wash. Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.

Nezinscot, Portsmouth, N.H. Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.

Pawnee, Newport, R.I. Wabana, Pensacola, Fla.

Pawtucket, Puget Sound, Wash. Wahneta, Norfolk, Va.

Penacook, Norfolk, Va. Yawata, New York.

LIST OF VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Amphitrite, at Philadelphia.

Marehead, at Mare Island.

Marcellus, at Portsmouth, N.H.

Massachusetts, at New York.

Miantonomoh, at Philadelphia.

Mindoro, at Cavite.

Minneapolis, at Philadelphia.

Morris, at Newport.

New Orleans, at Mare Isl.

New York, at Boston.

Niantic, at Boston.

Oregon, at Puget Sound.

Paragua, at Cavite.

Pampanga, at Cavite.

Paul Jones, at Mare Island.

Panay, at Cavite.

Petrel, at Mare Island.

Princeton, at Puget Sound.

Quiros, at Cavite.

Kaleigh, at Mare Isl.

Restless, at Norfolk.

San Francisco, at Norfolk.

Siren, at Norfolk.

Stiletto, at Newport.

Talbot, at Newport.

Tallahasse, at Norfolk.

Terror, at Philadelphia.

Vesuvius, at Boston.

Vicksburg, at Mare Island.

Waino, at St. Louis.

Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

VEHICLES LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, New York city.

Isla de Cuba, at Baltimore.

Alert, San Francisco, Cal.

Ivalardo, New Orleans, La.

Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.

Dorothy, Chicago, Ill.

Essex, Toledo, Ohio.

Gloucester, Boston, Mass.

Gopher, Duluth, Minn.

Granite State, New York city.

Hawk, Cleveland, Ohio.

Wasp, New York city.

Huntress, at St. Louis.

Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Trials have been carried out in France with a new shell invented by General Perruchon, in which the charge consists of forty kilograms of crésylite or crysilic acid. The tests were made with the old cruiser Amiral-Duperre, at which fifteen ordinary shells were fired at a range of 6,500m. with apparently no effect, and then four of the new crysilic or "p" shells were fired. The new shells completely perforated the armor, which was torn in the same way as if it had been struck by torpedoes. The cruiser listed so heavily that firing was suspended and the vessel beached for inspection. Some of the old ships which were to have been sold for breaking up are to be reserved for further shell tests.

For the encouragement of proficiency in the subject of cookery in British military hospitals, a shield has been offered for annual competition among the trained cooks of the Royal Army Medical Corps.

Brevet Lieut. Col. Leishman, professor of pathology at the Royal Army Medical College, London, enjoys the distinction of having a disease parasite named after him. Among his other researches, he discovered the cause of a mysterious disease called Kala-Azar, which was previously supposed to be due to worms, or malaria, but accurate knowledge was lacking until Lieutenant Colonel Leishman proved it to be a new parasite. It is now known to medical men as "Leishmania."

One of the tallest general officers in the world is Count Helmuth J. L. von Moltke, Chief of Staff of the German

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army, whose great height gave to an imaginative writer recently the excuse for saying that he stands nearly seven feet in his stockings, an altitude that even a circus giant might envy. He is so tall that the top of the German Emperor's head is on a level with his shoulders.

The London Standard tells us that the gun which burst recently on the French warship Latouche Tréville was thirty-two years old, and that the breech blocks of a large proportion of the heavy guns, and in particular of the one that exploded on the Tréville, had not been changed for two years. In a comparison with other navies it is shown that while British guns of moderate calibers fire fourteen shots per minute with perfect safety, and the German guns from ten to twelve, the French seldom seem able to fire more than six or seven, and then at some risk.

Styling soldiering as "drudgery" grates harshly upon the nerves of the United Service Gazette of London, which paper contends that to the true soldier soldiering is the supreme pleasure of his daily existence, the one thing he lives for, and the suggestion of drudgery would but convey to him the picture of a man grinding laboriously away at earning his bread in civil life. Says the Gazette: "The man who, having once tasted of the delights of soldiering, would continue to term it drudgery, would be of the species known to-day under the genuine title of 'Sons of Rest'—men who would resent any form of bodily labor as 'drudgery.' Even call it so, the 'drudgery' of soldiering is unique of its kind, and has a charm about it which divests it of all weariness. It is a drudgery of liking—even of affection, and those who cheerfully submit to it find in it nothing but what is interesting and attractive."

The Japanese field artillery have adopted a fuse timed for ranges up to 8,200 yards, in place of the former 5,470 yards. The change is due to experience gained in the recent war, when the Japanese gunners had frequently to use percussion fuses at long ranges, while the Russians were able to continue using their time fuses by reason of the latter burning for a longer period.

The bright tunics of the German soldier having been declared impracticable for use in war, a new uniform has been devised for the infantry and is now ready for issue. The general tone color is gray; the tunic is loose-fitting, with dull bronzed buttons and a double collar. The belt is brown, while rifles, cooking utensils, and spades, etc., and the swords of the officers are dulled. The principal objection in abolishing the heterogeneous character of cavalry uniforms was that without the distinguishing marks the horse regiments would not be

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14, Germany 9, Japan 8, United States 4, Brazil 3, France 2. In 1912 Germany will possess 13, Japan 10, United States 6, and France 4, and the London Times calls attention to the fact that Great Britain, to maintain her two-power standard, will have to lay down five additional Dreadnoughts.

The annual return of courts-martial and punishments in the British navy shows among the 111,838 seamen and marines only forty-one serious crimes (theft and embezzlement). There was not a single case of mutiny, no infliction of penal servitude, and no minors court-martialed. Minor offenses, slight infractions of the stringent rules of discipline, were numerous.

From Jan. 1, 1901, to May 27, 1908, according to a parliamentary return, the number of British ships and other craft of war which met with accidents amounted to 442, sixteen of which were totally lost. The original expenditure on the ships and other craft of war totally lost in the term of seven years and five months, including guns and naval ordnance stores, amounted to \$9,755,000 in round figures, while the number of lives lost as a result of accidents reached 408, or .92 per accident. Many of the accidents did not involve any loss of life. In the six years ended with 1906 no fewer than 278 vessels which had been in accidents had to be docked for repairs. A Parisian newspaper has published a list of the accidents to French vessels of war between August, 1900, and September, 1908, including the explosion on the Latouche Tréville. The list is unofficial and merely summarizes twenty-one accidents in the period of slightly

over eight years, the material damage being \$17,000,000, and the loss of life 288 officers and men. The explosion on the Jena in Toulon harbor alone was responsible for 105 lives out of the total, and the sinking of the transport Vienne for fifty-two, while the cruiser Brennus, which was wrecked on the Portuguese coast in August, 1900, caused the loss of forty-three lives. The figures for the French navy solely refer to wrecks, explosions of boilers and projectiles, collisions and breakage of screws.

The British navy is being congratulated on obtaining an improved torpedo which it is claimed will place her equipment far in advance of that of all rival Powers and will revolutionize tactics. According to the Daily Telegraph, the new torpedo is a marvel of speed, range, accuracy and destructiveness. Its general features may be thus summarized: Diameter, 21 in.; range, 7,000 yards (about four miles); speed, 31 knots; explosive charge, over 200 lbs. The new weapon resembles the torpedo now in use in most essentials, but while the existing weapon has a diameter of 18 in., the new one is of 21 in. The increase in size enables a heavier explosive charge to be carried and more powerful engines to be installed. But the revolutionary change is in the motive power, which is said to be an improvement upon the American idea of superheating the compressed air used in propelling the torpedo.

Though football was introduced only last season, every ship of the German North Sea Fleet has already a fairly competent team, and the game is encouraged in every possible way by the officers. The best teams at present are those of the battleship Hohenzollern and Wettin. Prince Henry of Prussia has presented a football challenge cup for competition among the ships.

The program of the German Aerial Navy League includes the provision of harbors, lighthouses and aerial charts. The lighthouses apparently are to mark points dangerous to flying-ships, but the aerial chart will be a novelty, says the Hampshire Telegraph, for though shoals in the shape of projections like church steeples or mountain-tops can, of course, be marked as permanent features of danger, air currents will be a little difficult to indicate with any degree of certainty.

"Nauticus," in the Hampshire Telegraph, says that although "the future battleship, huge, incongruous sea monster that she will be, will be assailed by so many enemies, and beset by so many dangers, that she will need all the eyes and ears, artificial and real, that science or nature can endow her with, the airship will be able to injure the battleship but little, except by a chance which it would hardly pay her crew to take, i.e., the chance of dropping a bomb on a 'soft' spot on a battleship's decks. But the soft spots will probably be so very few and very small (armor-domed apertures for air, etc.), that the game would hardly be worth the candle. But if the air above will be free of effective attack for some time to come, as far as human judgment will carry, yet the waters beneath are alive with dangers, with the submarine at their head—a host in itself."

Liberia has acquired a navy. It consists of one vessel, a gunboat, which is to be used in putting down smuggling and slave-trading on the Liberian coast. Formerly a private yacht, sunk in collision with a collier, she was raised and completely transformed at Portsmouth, armed with two five-barreled Nordenfels, two three-pounders,

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two six-pounders, and fitted with a searchlight. She is to be manned by 100 negro sailors, but with European commander, engineers and chief petty officer.

Some old farm buildings belonging to the British War Department, on Salisbury Plain, are to be made a target in a series of experiments with field guns and howitzers. Batteries of field artillery at a distance of 3,000 to 4,000 yards, will fire percussion shrapnel at the buildings and then howitzers will drop live shell with high trajectory. Dummies will be placed in the buildings, representing a force likely to be used in their defense. Thus will the British soldier demonstrate his ability to "hit the side of a barn."

The Novoe Vremya says that during recent firing tests on board the Russian cruiser Rurik, conducted for special commission, four out of the ten eight-inch guns constituting the main battery were rendered unserviceable by the sinking of the turret foundations, and declares that the cruiser will be valueless as a fighting unit until the turrets are rebuilt. The English constructors of the vessel attribute this to the faulty designs furnished by the Russian Technical Committee, while the Admiralty blames the builders.

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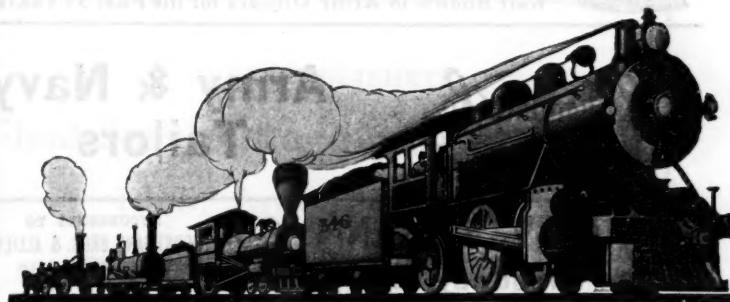


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PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., October 27, 1908, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, New York, N.Y., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 419: Raisins.—Sch. 436: Motors, electrical blowers, machine tools.—Sch. 444: Electrical supplies, rubber-covered wire.—Sch. 445: Lubricators, screws, etc.—Sch. 456: Micanite plate, insulators, sounding machines.—Sch. 461: Addressing and stencil-cutting machines.—Sch. 476: Sewing silk. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau. E. B. ROGERS, Paymaster-General, U.S.N.

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